

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
OF IRELAND
FOR
1913.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.
(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY
OFFICE

BY A. THOM & CO. (LTD.), 87, 88, AND 89 ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, CRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and
28, ABBINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.

[Cd. 7751.]

Price 8½d.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

I.—REPORTS ISSUED PERIODICALLY ("PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS").

Issued Annually.

- Annual General Report of the Department, 1912-13. [Cd. 7298]. 1914.
Price 2s. 3d., post free 2s. 7d.
- Abstract showing the Acreage under Crops and Numbers of Live Stock
in Ireland, 1913-14. [Cd. 7589]. 1914. Price 2d., post free 3d.
- (Reports on the produce of the Hay, Grain, Potato, Root and Flax Crops
are issued separately, and can be had, free of charge, on application.)*
- Report on Irish Agricultural Labourers, 1913. [Cd. 7418]. 1914.
Price 2½d., post free 3½d.
- Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with Detailed Report for the Year 1913.
[Cd. 7429]. 1914. Price 9d., post free 11½d.
- Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock, and other Irish Agricultural
Products, 1913. [Cd. 7503]. 1914. Price 1s., post free 1s. 1½d.
- Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1912. [Cd.
6977]. 1913. Price 3d., post free 4d.
- Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland, General Report, 1912. [Cd. 7146].
1913. Price 9d., post free 11½d.
- Report on Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports, 1913. [Cd. 7639].
1914. Price 9½d., post free 1s. 0½d.
- Report of Proceedings under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906,
and under Part II. of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act,
1909. For year 1911-12. [Cd. 6785]. 1913. Price 6d., post free 7d.

Issued Twice Annually.

- Banking, Railway and Shipping Statistics (Ireland). Report for June,
1914. [Cd. 7675]. 1914. Price 2½d., post free 3½d.
- Report of Departmental Committee on Irish Forestry. [Cd. 4207].
1908. Price 6½d., post free, 8½d.
- Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 4208]. 1908. Price 4s. 5d., post
free 4s. 10d.
- Report of the Departmental Committee on the Irish Butter Industry.
[Cd. 5092]. 1910. Price 4½d., post free 6d.
- Minutes of Evidence, &c. [Cd. 5093]. 1910. Price 4s. 10d.,
post free 5s. 4d.
- Report of the Departmental Committee on the Irish Flax-Growing
Industry. [Cd. 5502]. 1911. Price 3d., post free 4d.
- Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 5503]. 1911. Price 4s. 1d., post
free 4s. 6d.
- Report of the Departmental Committee on Irish Inland Fisheries. [Cd.
6433]. 1912. Price 3d., post free 4d.
- Minutes of Evidence, &c. [Cd. 6545]. 1913. Price 4s. 6d.,
post free 5s.
- Report on Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland in the Year 1912. [Cd.
7103]. 1913. Price 1s. 7d., post free 1s. 9d.
- Report of the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in
Ireland [Cd. 7375]. 1914. Price 4s. 8d., post free 5s. 1d.
- Minutes of Evidence, &c. [Cd. 7376]. 1914. Price 5s. 5d.,
post free 5s. 11d.

*The above Parliamentary Publications can be obtained, directly or through
any Bookseller, from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., Government Sale Agents in
Ireland, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin. They are not on Sale at the Depart-
ment's Office.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
OF IRELAND
FOR
1913.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.
(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



LONDON:

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY
OFFICE

BY A. THOM & CO. (LTD.), 87, 88, AND 89 ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREWERS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C. and
28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;

or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.

[Cd. 7751.]

Price 8½d.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF
ABERDEEN.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am desired by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of
Ireland for the year 1913.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN.

10th December, 1914.

CONTENTS.

REPORT	Page
General Observations,	v.
SEA FISHERIES.	
Vessels, Men, and Boys employed,	vi.
Loans,	vi.
Review of Statistics of Fish Landed,	vii.
Dublin Market Returns,	viii.
Spring Mackerel Fishery,	ix.
Autumn Mackerel Fishery,	xii.
Mackerel Curing at the Department's Experimental Station,	xv.
Crown Brand for Herrings,	xix.
Summer Herring Fishery,	xx.
Winter Herring Fishery,	xxi.
Piers and Harbours,	xxii.
Marketing of Oysters,	xxiv.
Mussel Fisheries,	xxiv.
Sale of Fish in Irish Towns,	xxv.
Net Mending,	xxv.
Whaling,	xxvi.
Kelp,	xxvi.
Marine Superintendence,	xxvi.
Casualties,	xxvi.
By-Laws,	
Scientific Investigations,	xxviii.
INLAND FISHERIES.	
Salmon Fisheries,	xxix.
Red Fisheries,	xxxii.
Pollack Fisheries,	xxxiii.
APPENDIX,	1

DUBLIN CASTLE,

14th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the Year 1913.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW NATHAN.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction,

Dublin.

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, 1913.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1913 on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In previous reports we drew attention to the decline which, during recent years, is evidenced both in the amount of sea fish landed on the Irish coasts, and also in the numbers of boats and men engaged in the fishing industry. Although during the year under review there appears to have been a continuance of this decline, the decrease in the quantity of sea fish landed is accounted for largely by the great falling off in the product of the mackerel fisheries, while landings at Dublin by the fleet of trawlers, which works from that port, were practically suspended during the period of labour trouble.

We have also referred in former reports to the causes affecting the decline in the numbers of boats and men engaged in the sea fisheries, and, apart from local or temporary conditions which may adversely affect the fisheries, we are of opinion that the main causes now operating are identical with those previously mentioned. It should, however, be noted that the decrease in the aggregate number of fishing boats engaged is accompanied by an increase in the number of modern, high-powered motor vessels, which constitutes an important compensation for the disappearance of certain of the smaller and less effective boats.

The condition of the salmon fisheries shows a marked improvement on that of the previous year.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

VESSELS, MEN AND BOYS.

There were 5,093 vessels actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1913 as compared with 5,198 in 1912, showing a decrease of 105.

This year's figures are composed of 401 first, 2,681 second, and 1,071 third-class boats, 540 unclassified open row boats and canoes of 18 feet and upwards in length, and 400 unclassified open row boats and canoes of under 18 feet. The net falling off above mentioned results from decreases of 4 in the first class, 12 in the second class, and 114 in the third class, with an increase of 25 in the unclassified open row boats.

There were 17,823 men and 251 boys employed. The number of men was 800 less and of boys 101 less than in the previous year.

The distribution of boats and persons, according to the various classes of fishing pursued, was as follows :—

There were 13 steam trawlers, 10 being of from 20 to 71 tons net register, and the others being smaller vessels. Of sailing boats, 359 followed trawling, 141 of them being from 10 to 65 tons each. The remainder were smaller. In addition to these 38 motor boats were engaged in trawling.

About 1,470 men and boys were engaged in trawling.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by about 4,350 men and boys, in 26 first class, 690 second class, 330 third class, and 235 unclassified boats, 35 of the craft being fitted with motor engines.

About 540 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 4,000 persons were engaged at the lobster and crab fisheries.

About 350 persons were engaged in taking mussels, 280 in picking cockles, and 2,300 in gathering periwinkles.

Further details are given in the Appendices.

The numbers of boats engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries are referred to on pages xi and xiii and xxi and xxii.

There were 55 first, 651 second, 437 third class, and 113 unclassified boats that did not fish during the year.

LOANS.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, 97 applications were received from 144 persons for loans amounting to £15,990 13s. 0d. Of these, 94 loans were granted to 141 persons to the amount of £15,765. The sum actually issued during the period was £10,146 14s. 10d., which covered part of loans previously promised.

The Department continued to assist, by loans to fishermen, in the development of mechanically-propelled fishing craft, but this development, to which reference has been made in our previous Reports, reached such a stage that the funds available were unable to meet all the demands made on them. An application was accordingly made to the Development Commissioners for assistance, and a loan of £4,000 to bear interest at 3 per cent. was secured from the Development Fund. In respect of advances made from this loan borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

During the period under review, five new large motor boats were ordered, four large sailing boats were provided with motor power, and one second-hand steam drifter and one second-hand motor boat were purchased. New installations were also made in five vessels in which the engines previously fitted had not proved satisfactory.

A number of loans were also made for the provision of small motor boats for inshore fishings, for the purchase of sailing boats, for fishing gear, for the installation of steam capstans, and for the repair of boats and engines.

Since the 1st April, 1900, from which date the Department have administered the issue of fishery loans in non-congested districts, 1,650 applications have been received from those districts for sums amounting on the whole to £92,337 15s. 3d. Some of them fell through from various causes, such as insufficient security, the fact that the applicants were under age, that the applications were dropped or withdrawn, or were actually refused as being from persons who were not *bona fide* fishermen, or with regard to whom unfavourable reports had been received, or who had bad records. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £81,543 3s. 5d. The repayments were £50,865 10s. 10d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity £36,454 15s. 9d. The arrears on the £81,543 3s. 5d. amounted to £2,055 10s. 9d. In addition, £344 6s. 0d. is irrecoverable. It will be seen that the bad debts do not amount to 1 per cent.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix No. 17, pages 50 to 54.

REVIEW OF STATISTICS OF FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED.

According to the returns received, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) landed in 1913 was 676,392 cwts., valued at £294,625. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 894,144 cwts., and £306,786. The returns, therefore, show decreases of 217,752 cwts., and £12,161.

The following is a comparison between the landings on the different coasts during the two years:—

			CWTS.	VALUE. £
North Coast,	1913,	...	182,712	72,485
"	1912,	...	205,803	57,816
East Coast,	1913,	...	275,312	132,618
"	1912,	...	330,002	132,038
South Coast,	1913,	...	79,251	27,874
"	1912,	...	157,410	46,100
West Coast,	1913,	...	139,117	62,148
"	1912,	...	200,929	70,832

The average price per cwt. of the total catch in 1913 was about 8s. 9d., and in 1912, about 6s. 10d.

Including shell-fish, but excluding salmon, the total value for 1913 was £358,547, and for 1912, £367,367.

The above figures do not include the product of the Whaling industry, with regard to which see p. xxvi.

A comparison between this year and last in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland will be found in Appendix No. 2, pages 4 and 5.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

The amount of fish, excluding herrings, mackerel, shell-fish, salmon and trout, which passed through the Dublin Market during 1913 was 3,256 tons, being a decrease of 1,170 tons on that of the previous year.

The falling off was due to labour troubles, in consequence of which the steam trawlers which usually land their fish at Dublin worked for a time from other ports. The number of these vessels which used the Port of Dublin was ten during the month of January and from May to August, inclusive, nine during April, eight during February, March and September, two during October, and one during November and December. They made 379 trips, and landed 1,978 tons of fish. The number of trips made in 1912 was 668, and the amount of fish landed was 3,176 tons. Cod was the fish landed in largest quantities. It reached a total of 12,931 boxes. Whiting and hake came next, the former amounting to 7,702, and the latter to 3,684 boxes. Ray, conger, pollack, ling and gurnard were also taken in considerable quantities. Of flat fish there were 1,833 boxes of plaice, 833 of megrim or ox soles, 534 of dabs, 231 of black soles, 128 of brill, and 119 of turbot.

The supplies from Howth, other than herrings, reached 234 tons, a decrease of 21 tons on the previous year. The fish consisted mainly of cod, whiting, ling, ray and conger.

One hundred and thirty-five tons, being 50 tons less than in 1912, came from Galway. The fish included 282 hampers of whiting, 282 of plaice, 190 of ray, 163 of haddock, and 147 of cod.

The sailing vessels of Dublin Bay accounted for 193 tons, principally ray and plaice. Black soles, conger, cod and gurnard were also landed. The total take was practically the same as in the previous year.

From the Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers 145 tons were received, which quantity was seven tons more than in 1912. Plaice, black soles, ray and haddock formed the bulk of the catch. The soles were mainly taken during the month of April.

The Balbriggan trawlers sent 72 tons, being a decrease of 22 tons on the quantity sent in the previous year, nearly all plaice.

Three hundred and twenty-two tons of fish, composed principally of cod, haddock and plaice, reached the market from various other centres. The quantity was greater by 30 tons than that of the previous year.

Imported fresh fish, outside that mentioned in the following paragraph, amounted to 177 tons, as compared with 41 tons in 1912. It consisted chiefly of haddock, ling, whiting, cod and plaice.

Besides the foregoing, there passed through the market in 1913 about 8,430 barrels and 11,548 boxes of Irish fresh herrings, 1,677 barrels and 136 boxes of imported fresh herrings, and 208 barrels of Irish cured herrings. The mackerel amounted to 7,509 boxes of Irish caught fish. No mackerel was imported.

Salmon, trout, and shell-fish were also dealt with in varying quantities.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

The product of the spring mackerel fishing is less by 1,448 cwts. than in any previous year since the fishing became general.

An examination of the diagram between pages xiv and xv will show the fluctuations of the catch during the last twenty years.

The figures for 1912 were 118,253 cwts., valued at £32,165, and for the season 1913 74,276 cwts., valued at £22,244.

The average value in 1912 was 5s. 5d. per cwt., and in 1913 6s. per cwt.

The rise in average price is considerable, and is in part due to the larger proportion of fish sold fresh. Even discounting this factor it probably represents a general rise in the value of the fish, as in 1911, when the number of barrels cured in the spring was practically the same as in 1913, the average value of the spring mackerel was only 4s. 4d. per cwt.

The number of barrels cured for export in the spring of 1913 fell to 3,571, as compared with 17,805 in 1912. This decrease seems to have been due, at least in part, to advices from America indicating a poor prospect for sale of spring-cured fish.

The fishing was also adversely influenced by the stormy weather which prevailed during the early part of the season.

Turning to the reports received from Officers of H.M. Coast-guard and other collectors of statistics, it may be noted that—

On the North and East Coasts there is no special fishing for spring mackerel. At the important herring fishing stations, Ardglass and Kilkeel, a large number of small mackerel were taken in the herring nets. Only about one-tenth of these found a sale, the remainder were thrown away. Such waste of material is not likely to recur, since the establishment of fish-meal factories has created a brisk demand for small East-Coast mackerel.

At Upper Cove (Kinsale) fishing commenced at the end of March, prices being 12s. 6d. per hundred. The price fell to 10s. in April, and to 8s. in May, when the principal fishing took place. During June and July prices were from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per hundred.

The number of barrels cured for export was 180, as compared with 660 in the previous year.

The catch is estimated at 9,080 cwts., valued at £2,862.

At Union Hall, 2,412 cwts., valued at £526, were landed, and 188 barrels cured for export. This station shows a heavy decrease, the figures for the previous spring fishing being 7,227 cwts., valued at £1,600, with 1,376 barrels cured.

Prices in March, when the season opened, were 12s. per hundred, in April 7s., falling to 6s. in May, and to 4s. per hundred in June and July.

The principal fishing was in May.

At Castletownshend the season was practically a failure; fish were scarce and of inferior quality. The quantity landed is returned as 414 cwts., value £117; 124 barrels were put up for export.

At Baltimore the fishing was up to the average of the last few years; the total catch was 12,382 cwts., valued at £3,328.

Prices averaged 8s. 6d. per hundred in April, 6s. 9d. per hundred in May, and fell to about 5s. per hundred in June and July.

Curing was on a small scale, only 195 barrels being put up, as against 1,179 barrels in the previous year.

At Castletownbere, 922 cwts., valued at £226, were landed, and 70 barrels were cured for export. The fishing here was seriously affected by the absence of curers, owing to the difficulty of disposing of large catches except for the purpose of curing.

At Valentia the fishing was fair, the total for the season being 27,042 cwts., valued at £9,709; 850 barrels were cured for export.

In the previous season the catch was 35,750 cwts., valued at £9,597, and 3,192 barrels were cured for export.

The prices in 1913 opened at 14s. per hundred in April, and fell to 7s. in May and June, with a further drop to 6s. per hundred in July.

The heaviest landings were during May.

A number of motor boats participated in the fishing at this station.

At Dingle fishing commenced in May, when prices were 4s. 2d. per hundred, falling to 3s. 8d. per hundred in June, with a subsequent rise to 5s. 1d. in July.

Curing was on a very limited scale, the number of barrels cured for export being only 565, as compared with 2,695 in the previous year.

The number of cases of tinned mackerel put up was 2,225, all of which were marketed in the United States.

The total weight of fish landed at the stations in the Dingle peninsula was 4,792 cwts., valued at £1,083, a serious decrease on the previous year's fishing, 11,350 cwts., valued at £3,080. At many of the smaller stations here the fishing was practically a failure, mainly owing to the very stormy weather.

On the Galway coast the fishing was less productive than usual, and very much hampered by bad weather. In general the value of the fish landed at the stations in the County Galway was only about one-half to one-third of that of the previous year, except at Kilronan, where the value of the catch fell from £860 in 1912 to £130.

The number of barrels cured for export fell from 3,593 in 1912 to 827.

The principal fishing was during May, when prices ranged from 5s. to 8s. per hundred.

The mackerel landed on the Donegal Coast are mostly taken in herring nets. At Downings 25 barrels were cured for export. The fish were brought from Tory Island, where last season some 200 barrels were cured for export.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed spring mackerel in large or small quantities in 1913 :—

1st Class,	171
2nd „	479
3rd „	129
Unregistered,	34
Unclassed,	135

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged :—

English,	30
Manx,	15
French,	51

The French boats worked off the South Coast between Kinsale and Castletownbere; their catch is not included in our Returns, as, in accordance with their custom, the fish are cured on board of their vessels and eventually landed in France.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

The amount of mackerel landed on the Irish coast during the autumn and winter of 1913-14 was estimated at 124,791 cwts., value £41,422, representing an average price of 6s. 8d. per cwt.

The catch in the previous season was 167,903 cwts., value £44,927, or an average of 5s. 4d. per cwt.

The number of barrels cured for export in 1913-14 was 30,402, and in the previous year 44,445.

The early months of the season 1913-14 were exceptionally bad; the total product of the fishery up to the end of October (by which time mackerel are of inferior value for curing purposes) was about 30,000 cwts.; in the latter part of the season fishing improved, and the catch during January and February forms about one-third of the total.

The principal cause of the decline of the fishery in the early part of the season appears to have been actual scarcity of fish off the coast, though bad weather is to some extent accountable. In addition, at many places an unusual abundance of dog-fish was reported.

It may be taken that the fishery was prosecuted vigorously, on account of the expectation of high prices for cured mackerel due to the reduction of import duty in the United States.

Full details of the fishing, showing the quantities of the fish sent fresh to market or cured for export, together with particulars of the duration of the fishery at the principal stations included under the returns furnished by the Officers of H.M. Coastguard and Collectors of Statistics, will be found in Appendix No. 5, p. 16 to p. 20.

The chart between pages xiv and xv shows the relative importance of the season's fishing as compared with that of previous years. The table on page xiv shows the actual number of fish landed during each week of the season at twenty of the more important stations; it is possible, from a study of this table, to note the weeks during which fishing was carried on or suspended at these stations.

The decline in the quantity of fish landed is most marked in the stations from Upper Cove (Kinsale) to Ballycrovane.

At Upper Cove (Kinsale) the catch fell from 2,973 cwts. to 1,307 cwts., one-half of which were taken in January and February. The fish taken in January and February are mainly used fresh; this accounts for the small number (97) of barrels cured, as against 595 in the previous year.

A reference to the Table on page xiv will show that there was no fishing at this port until the last week in September; usually the season opens early in August.

The decline is equally noticeable at the important stations of Union Hall, Garinish and Ballycrovane, where the total quantity of fish landed was but one-fifth to one-half of that of the previous year.

The fishing at these stations is not of much importance after the middle of December, and consequently any failure in the early months of the season is of much greater moment than at stations where there is a chance of recovery by a satisfactory fishing during late December to February.

The extent to which the fishing was influenced by bad weather, etc., may be gathered from the Table on page xiv, where it will be seen that at some stations, as, for instance, Castletownbere, no fish were landed during the seven weeks ending November 29th.

The fishing at Knightstown, Valencia, shows a slight improvement, due mainly to the good catches made in January.

At Dingle, where the weather from the middle of December to the middle of January was good, the total for the season was 3,665 cwts., as against 1,811 cwts. in the previous year. The number of barrels of fish cured was 7,542, and, in addition, 4,093 cases of tinned mackerel were put up. A large proportion of the fish cured at Dingle was landed at other stations in the peninsula.

On the whole, the figures for the stations in the Dingle Peninsula do not differ very much from those of the season 1912-13.

At Seafield, where over 3,000 cwts., were landed last season, only 723 cwts. were taken. The failure of the fishing here seems to have been due to the absence of mackerel in paying quantities; the fact that dogfish were unusually numerous may, perhaps, be a partial explanation.

The reports from the other stations do not call for particular reference, but it may be noted that there was a large increase, over 4,000 cwts., in the quantity of mackerel taken in herring nets by boats fishing at Buncrana.

These fish were reported to be of good quality, and were all sold fresh.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Autumn Mackerel in large or small quantities in the season 1913-14:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	71
2nd „	.	.	.	.	750
3rd „	.	.	.	.	294
Unregistered,	.	.	.	.	36
Unclassed,	.	.	.	.	366

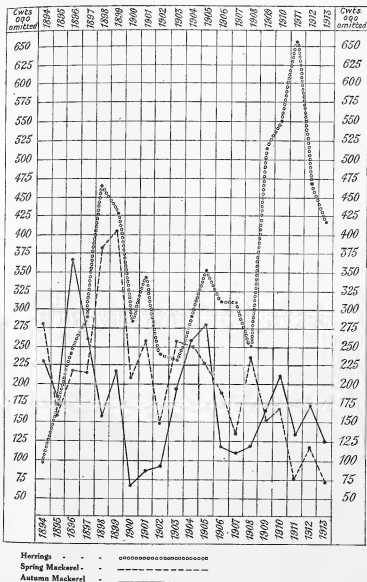
RETURN OF AUTUMN AND WINTER MACKERREL FISHING AND CURING DURING
THE SEASON 1913-14 AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Upper Cove (Kinsale). | 11. Cahirciveen. |
| 2. Union Hall. | 12. Dingle. |
| 3. Castletownshend. | 13. Ballinagall. |
| 4. Baltimore. | 14. Brandon Creek. |
| 5. Schull. | 15. Brandon Quay. |
| 6. Castletownbere. | 16. Seafeld. |
| 7. Garinish. | 17. Roundstone. |
| 8. Ballydonegan. | 18. Chifden. |
| 9. Ballycrovane. | 19. Cleggan. |
| 10. Carriglea. | 20. North Aran. |

Weather during season was generally unfavourable.

Week ended	Number of Fish Landed.	Number of Barrels Cured.	Boat Fishing at	Remarks.
				Non. refer to list of Stations above.
23rd August ...	440	—	6	Fishing only at 6, 11, 15.
30th " ...	31,630	11	11	Fishing only at 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.
6th September	118,600	73	8	No Fishing at 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20.
13th " ...	22,800	3	11	No Fishing at 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20.
20th " ...	15,440	13	15	No Fishing at 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20.
27th " ...	365,020	1,287	7	No Fishing at 3, 5, 12, 17, 18.
4th October	648,520	2,314	7	No Fishing at 17.
11th " ...	456,500	925	7	No Fishing at 17.
18th " ...	372,140	724	7	No Fishing at 6, 12, 17.
25th " ...	316,390	795½	15	No Fishing at 6, 17.
1st November	217,670	543½	7	No Fishing at 3, 6, 17.
8th " ...	326,840	880	15	No Fishing at 6, 8, 17, 18.
15th " ...	8,880	1	13	No Fishing at 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19.
22nd " ...	96,330	252½	15	No Fishing at 3, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19.
29th " ...	109,050	137	4	No Fishing at 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
6th December	15,370	11	4	Fishing only at 1, 4, 5, 11, 13, 15, 19.
13th " ...	3,000	—	13	Fishing only at 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15.
20th " ...	445,540	852	14	No Fishing at 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18.
27th " ...	715,240	2,029	15	No Fishing at 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18.
3rd January	1,215,960	3,172	12	No Fishing at 2, 3, 6, 9, 17.
10th " ...	200,530	406	7	No Fishing at 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19.
17th " ...	852,010	1,373	14	No Fishing at 2, 3, 6, 17.
24th " ...	216,090	203	13	No Fishing at 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20.
31st " ...	68,540	151	15	Fishing only at 1, 7, 11, 15, 20.
7th February	7,180	—	11	Fishing only at 1, 11, 15.
14th " ...	10,200	16	13	Fishing only at 10, 13, 14, 15.
21st " ...	1,640	—	1	Fishing only at 1, 11, 15.

Diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the Irish Mackerel and Herring Fisheries during the years 1894-1913.



MACKEREL CURING AT THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Curing was continued during the spring season at Courtmacsherry.

In view of advices indicating poor prospects of sales for Irish spring cured fish, Messrs. Levins were communicated with through the Consul-General at Philadelphia, and stated that, though unwilling to handle the ordinary ungraded and unbranded spring mackerel cure, they were prepared to welcome any fish branded with the Department's registered trade mark.

This firm added: "The autumn mackerel which we handled for the Department of Agriculture were very favourably received by our customers; and while their spring cure will not be as fine quality mackerel, we think we can sell them in preference to the general cure of Irish spring mackerel, and, in fact, sell them to buyers who would not handle the ordinary cure."

It was satisfactory to find that the earlier consignments had gained for the branded mackerel a good reputation, which justified the continuance of the experiment in the face of generally adverse conditions.

The number of barrels cured was as follows:—

No. 2 Grade,	.	.	.	.	2 barrels.
No. 3	"	.	.	.	73 "
No. 4	"	.	.	.	148 "

The fish were sold partly in Philadelphia and partly in Baltimore.

The prices realised were:—

					Net Price. Per Barrel.
					£ s. d.
No. 2 grade	...	\$12 at Philadelphia	...	...	1 12 3
No. 3	"	\$11 do.	...	...	1 7 6
No. 3	"	£1 12s. f.o.b. Liverpool for Baltimore			1 8 11
No. 4	"	\$10.50 at Philadelphia	...	...	1 5 6
No. 4	"	£1 5s. f.o.b. Liverpool for Baltimore			1 1 11

The majority of the fish cured were taken during May, the remainder during June.

The consignments were despatched for sale early in August and sold in America during the same month.

The United States Tariff Bill, which removes the duty on imported mackerel, had not at that time become law, but it was generally expected to pass, and buyers naturally adopted an attitude of caution.

Fish curers who may be considering the advisability of adopting the methods of curing and grading recommended by the Department may, perhaps, be deterred by the idea that the desired results can be obtained only by discarding a very large proportion of the fish on repack. This need not be so when curing is carried on under proper supervision and under favourable conditions with regard to the supply of water, clean salt, and other essentials.

Courtmacsherry in some respects is less well situated than other stations; at certain stages of the tide the boats cannot approach very closely to the curing station, and much time is lost in conveying the fish there by small boats. The fish receive more handling than is desirable, but since our galley was sent out to take the fish off the motor boats as soon as sighted in the harbour, the delay in landing was possibly less than that which occurs at many stations.

This season the number of fish rejected as unsuitable at the time of splitting, or subsequently discarded on repack and put up as "culls," amounted to about 2 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, of the whole catch, or 8 per cent. altogether. Some spring fish mature, in so far as regards their fitness for cure, later than others, so if the standard of colour be a high one, the rejection of a certain percentage on repack is inevitable. Rejections at first splitting are chiefly due to the difficulty of proper scrutiny when the fish are taken over from the fishing boats.

The "culls" found a ready sale at 16s. per barrel f.o.r. Courtmacsherry.

The advantages of grading and selecting fish on the Department's methods may be briefly put thus: Ungraded fish, *when they can be sold*, fetch a price approximately equal to that of No. 4 graded fish. The advantage in grading is not so marked where all fish are of the size that makes No. 4's, *except that graded No. 4's sell more readily*.

In practice, there is always a fair percentage of the catch which is suitable for packing as No. 3's, and a smaller proportion as No. 2's.

It is on these grades that the profit accrues; thus, in the sale of the spring cure (*vide supra*), it will be noted that No. 3's fetched from 2s. to 7s. more per barrel than No. 4's.

Attention has been drawn to this point in several previous Reports, but the question of careful grading and selecting has become more acute owing to the neglect of the general Irish cure in America; and curers here should give the matter their very serious consideration.

Spiced Mackerel.

We tried as an experiment this season a few half and quarter barrels of spiced mackerel, with a view to utilising fish too small to suit the American demand, if cured in the usual way.

The mackerel for this cure are slit down the belly and the guts and gills removed; they are then passed through two changes of water to remove traces of blood, etc.

A handful of salt is thrown over the bottom of the barrel, and a layer of fish, bellies up, laid on it; on these fish there is then shaken a table-spoonful of ordinary brown sugar, one and a half table-spoonfuls of "Kryderier," or mixed spice, and a handful of salt; one or two bay-leaves may be added to each layer of fish. This process is continued until the barrel is full, but the last tier of fish is packed with their backs up.

Pickle of the usual strength is added, and, after the barrel is headed, it is fully pickled through the bung holes.

Fish cured in this way are not repacked, and should be disturbed as little as possible. If there is any slackness in the barrel, some of the pickle is drawn off through one of the bung holes, and the barrel filled up with similar fish from other barrels. The old pickle is then put back in the barrel.

Mixed spice or "Kryderier" is specially put up in Norway for the purpose, and costs about 1s. 10d. for 2½ lbs. Fish cured in this way are supposed to keep only about six months; if sufficiently salted to keep for a longer period, it becomes necessary to steep them before cooking, and prolonged steeping removes most of the taste of the spice.

The cure was distributed mostly in the form of free samples, and met with a varied reception, but, on the whole, favourable as far as the consumer was concerned. Traders were less appreciative, because, unless the fish can be got rid of rapidly, they are apt to go bad. Moreover, the cost of preparation hardly admits of retail at a price which suits the poorer class of customer. The method, however, appears worth some further experiment, since the problem of dealing with the small mackerel inevitably caught in the prosecution of certain summer and autumn herring fisheries is difficult to solve. At present, unless there is a fish-offal factory within reasonable distance, these fish mostly go to waste, being too small to split, and, at those seasons, of little or no value for freshing.

Line Fishing for Mackerel.

The best quality of pickled mackerel sold in the United States is derived from fish caught on hand lines in the North Sea and cured on board the fishing boats.

The grounds fished are the central and northern parts of the North Sea, in particular, the Dogger Bank.

The fishing season is of short duration, beginning as a rule in July, and ending about the middle of October.

The mackerel taken in this fishing are, many of them, of a large size, and in the best of condition, being, in fact, spring mackerel which have recovered early from spawning. Thus they resemble spring mackerel in size and harvest mackerel in condition.

There has been a tendency in recent years to commence the fishing earlier, with rather a disastrous effect on the general high reputation gained by the Norwegians for their fish.

The Norwegians grade their North Sea mackerel into five sizes, the numbers per barrel of about 200 lbs. fish weight being a maximum of 185 for No. 1, 250 for No. 2, 350 for No. 3, 450 for No. 4, and 650 for No. 5.

The proportion of the various grades in the catch of 1913 was :—No. 1, 4 per cent. ; No. 2, 24 per cent. ; No. 3, 27 per cent. ; No. 4, 35 per cent., and No. 5, 10 per cent.

The value of this sea-packed line-caught fish may be shown from the following quotation from the "New York Journal of Commerce" of 15th November, 1913 :—

GRADE OF MACKEREL.	COUNT.	PRICE
		PER BARREL. Dollars.
Norway No. 1, new fat,	175-185	38-00
2,	230-250	25-00
3,	300-350	19-00
4,	400-450	16-00
5,	550-650	13-50
Irish fat, fall pack, 1912,	300-350	12-50-13-00
Do.	350-400	12-00-12-50
Do. ,, 1913,	300-350	14-50-15-00
Do.	350-400	14-00-14-50

It was decided to make an experiment in line fishing off the Irish coast, and the motor boat, "Deirdre," was accordingly equipped for this purpose at the end of July.

The "Deirdre" is a nobby-rigged fishing boat of the following dimensions :—

Length,	45-2 feet.
Beam,	12-35 feet.
Tonnage,	20-95 gross.
"	13-06 net.

She was fitted with a 30 h.p. "Alpha" motor engine. Her crew consisted of a skipper of considerable experience in steam-trawling and other fishing; an engineer, a deck hand, a cooper and another hand experienced in fish-curing, and a cook.

The vessel was fitted out for sea at Limerick under the superintendence of Mr. A. Sörvig, a Norwegian employed by the Department in connection with their mackerel-curing experiments at Courtmacsherry.

The equipment necessary for this fishing consists of a number of long rods or booms on which the lines are fastened. The rods used over the quarters are from 25 to 18 feet in length, so that the lines fish clear of the boat and of each other. Two smaller rods, 10 feet in length, are used over the stern. Leads of 5½, 4½, and 3½ lbs. each are required. The lines, when properly mounted, fish at different depths, and without fouling each other.

Ordinary 3-ply cotton fishing line with a "two ounce" snooding, to which the hooks or spinners are attached, is used. The rods are lashed to wooden props bolted to the rail.

The usual complement of salt, barrels, etc., for curing was shipped, and the boat left Limerick for Crookhaven on July 29th.

Mr. Sörvig instructed the crew in the use of the lines on the way there, and also spent a few days for the same purpose at Crookhaven. The "Deirdre" was found too lively, and additional ballast had to be procured, and it was not until the 10th August that she was ready to leave Crookhaven.

The first course taken was from Crookhaven to the Scillies, where there was some reason to suppose that fish of a good size might be found in the early autumn. It was also reported that the coasting vessels used to find the mackerel about thirty miles west of the Smalls when coming from the Bristol Channel, and keep among them until within about 20 miles off the Irish land; the fish were seldom found more to the west than off the Old Head of Kinsale.

We may say at once that our search for fish of the proper size, viz., about 13 to 14½ inches, was fruitless. No mackerel, except some very small specimens taken close to land, were found.

In the month of September the "Deirdre" worked up the West Coast as far as Slyne Head, then again tried the South Coast, and the East Coast, as far north as Ardglass, but all without success.

We believe that the mackerel were really scarce and possibly absent altogether from the coast during the early part of the cruise, and, in addition, the weather was, on the whole, unfavourable.

While the fish that are the subject of the ordinary harvest net-fishing were not those that we desired to take, their practical absence from the coast until late in September (see Report on Autumn Mackerel Fishing, p. xii), is probably indicative of some unusual conditions prevailing in the sea, and suggests that some similar factor may have caused an alteration in the habits of the larger fish.

CROWN BRAND FOR HERRINGS.

The Irish Crown Brand for pickled herrings, which continues to grow in favour with curers and continental buyers, was in 1913 availed of by one curer at Howth, and also by a curer at Clogher Head, where a new curing station has been established. The brand was also administered, as in previous seasons, at Ardglass and Kilkeel. Notwithstanding the decrease in landings on the East Coast during the summer herring fishing of 1913, the number of barrels to which the brand was applied amounted to 8,540½, which constituted a fair proportion of the total cure, inasmuch as herrings landed during the early part of the season are, when cured, not eligible for the brand. The decrease in the quantity cured at Ardglass, the principal curing port, was about 4,000 barrels.

The figures stated below show the number of barrels of each grade branded, as compared with the figures for the past two years :—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
La Full,	5	—	35
Full,	2,671½	4,205½	2,961
Mat. Full,	2,721	4,946	861½
Mattie,	3,010	1,742½	957
La Spent,	28	—	—
Spent,	105	—	—

Curers generally have been able to sell their branded herrings at the place of cure. Unbranded herrings during the year under review have had mostly to be "consigned" to German markets, and a large proportion of such consignments was sold at a sacrifice, while some shipments, after lying awaiting purchasers for a considerable period, went bad.

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY.

The total quantity of herrings landed during the summer season of 1913, which is taken as extending from 1st May to 31st October, amounted to almost 229,000 cwts., as compared with 252,000 cwts. landed during the corresponding season of the preceding year. In view of the decline of 23,000 cwts. evidenced by this comparison, it is all the more remarkable to find that the value of the catch, which was estimated at about £93,000, during the period under review, shows the substantial increase of nearly £13,700, as compared with the value of the catch in the previous year.

This striking improvement in value is most apparent in the returns furnished from certain of the east coast stations; although in this connection it must be noticed that the great increase in the total quantity landed during 1912 at these stations as compared with 1911 was not maintained during 1913.

At Ardglass, where only 80,000 cwts. were landed, as compared with 101,000 cwts. in 1912, the value increased from £31,600 to over £37,000. At Kilkeel, a decrease of nearly 9,000 cwts. in quantity was counterbalanced by an increase of almost £700 in value; and at Portavogie, where only about 4,000 cwts. were taken, being less than half of the landings during the previous season, the value only shows a decrease of about £200.

At Howth, however, where 61,000 cwts., valued at £19,000, were landed, an increase of 4,000 cwts. and nearly £3,000 is evidenced.

The north-west coast fishery was unsatisfactory, decreases in quantity landed being recorded at Killybegs, Burtonport, Inish-boffin and Downings. At Buncrana an increase was shown of about 2,700 cwts. in quantity and £2,100 in value.

On the south-west coast a decline of about 2,500 cwts. in quantity and about £370 in value was shown at Bantry, where the quantity landed amounted to 1,554 cwts., valued at £620. Generally speaking, on the south coast the prevalence of dog-fish proved a great hindrance to the fishing.

Curing for exportation was again conducted on a fairly large scale at the usual curing ports. 22,500 barrels were cured at Ardglass. At Howth, the total cure amounted to 7,195 barrels and 2,686 half-barrels, in addition to 8,000 boxes of kippers. Kilkeel, Buncrana and Downings were next in order of importance with 3,025, 2,815 and 2,472 barrels respectively. The aggregate cure amounted to 42,117 barrels, 4,762 half-barrels, and 8,000 boxes kippered.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed summer herring in large or small quantities during 1913 :—

1st Class,	200
2nd „	488
3rd „	142
Unregistered,	8
Unclassed,	64

The following are the numbers of vessels of other nationalities reported as engaged :—

English,	52
Scottish,	77
Manx,	12

The dissemination by telegraph of intelligence relating to the fishery was continued during the season.

Full details of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 6, pages 22 to 25.

See also chart between pages xiv and xv.

WINTER HERRING FISHERY.

The total quantity of herrings landed during the winter season of 1913-14 amounted to about 142,000 cwts., as compared with about 208,000 cwts. in the preceding season, and with about 244,000 cwts. during the season of 1911-12. The estimated value of the landings fell from £68,332 in 1912-13 to £37,580 during the season under review, and the average price per cwt. fell from 6s. 7d. in 1912-13 to 5s. 4d. During the season the weather conditions generally were not very unsatisfactory, but the fish appear to have been present only in greatly diminished quantities.

The decline of about 66,000 cwts. in the total quantity of herrings landed during the past as compared with the preceding season results from the decreases shown in the returns received from two of the principal ports from which the winter herring fishing is carried on. At Buncrana, where, in the season of 1912-13, 88,119 cwts., valued at £31,895, were landed, only

50,121 cwts., valued at £11,013, were landed during the past season; while at Downings 6,877 cwts., valued at £1,610, were landed during the past season, being a decrease of 23,812 cwts., and of £9,231, as compared with the landings during the previous season. At the latter station great damage was reported as having been caused to nets by dog-fish, and also the fishing was abandoned at an early date, when the large landing of herrings at Stornaway attracted to that port the majority of the vessels fishing from Downings.

The landings at Londonderry, however, which amounted to 24,922 cwts., valued at £4,374, show an increase in quantity of 3,920 cwts., although the value shows a decrease of £2,473.

In addition to the landings at the stations already mentioned, quantities of 5,000 cwts. or over were landed at only three stations: Rathmullen, with 5,890 cwts., valued at £1,085; Balbriggan, with 5,499 cwts., valued at £2,446; and Howth, with 5,125 cwts., valued at £1,399.

Curing was carried on at the usual stations, but the total cure amounted to only 14,090 barrels, as compared with 34,590 barrels in the season of 1912-13. At Buncrana, where during the previous season 15,427 barrels were cured, 5,305 barrels comprised the total cure; while at Downings, 1,898 barrels only were cured during the season under review, as compared with 11,504 barrels in the preceding year. Londonderry, with 4,311 barrels, and Rathmullen, with 1,991 barrels, were the only other stations at which the cure amounted to over 250 barrels.

Particulars of the fishing and of the numbers of Irish boats employed at the various stations are shown in Appendix No. 7, pages 26 to 30. See also chart between pp. xiv and xv.

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	166

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The operations of the Department in connection with the construction and improvement of piers and harbours were as follow:

Arklow.—The depth of water in the approaches was successfully maintained by the Department's suction dredger "Fag-an-Bealaeb."

Ballyhack.—All preliminaries have been arranged and a start was made with the improvement of the accommodation for the local fishermen's boats.

Helvick.—After much difficulty experienced in the earlier stages of this work, and in spite of most unfavourable weather conditions, considerable progress has been made, and work is now being proceeded with rapidly.

At *Ballymacaw (Co. Waterford)*, a winch to facilitate the hauling up of fishing boats has been erected, and has given much satisfaction to the local fishermen.

Ballaghaline.—The further improvements contemplated have been partially effected, and it is hoped will have been completed before the close of the year 1914.

Portrush (Co. Antrim).—The Department's suction dredger "Fag-an-Bealach" has again been employed on the clearing of Portrush Harbour, at the expense of the Harbour Company.

Ballintoy.—The harbour has to a considerable extent been successfully cleared by "spoon and bag" dredging, but it has been established beyond doubt that the cost of keeping it open to a sufficient depth for anything larger than the local fishing boats would be prohibitive. The bar has again been cleared by the suction dredger "Fag-an-Bealach."

Ballycastle (Co. Antrim).—Owing to local and engineering difficulties the proposals for work here are still in suspension.

Rathlin Island.—In spite of labour difficulties fair progress has been made with the pier.

Carrickfergus.—Dredging work was carried out in the harbour by the Department's bucket dredging plant, operations being completed in the spring of 1914. The cost of the operations was borne by the Harbour Commissioners. The Department made a grant from a sum placed at their disposal from the Development Fund in respect of part of the work carried out for the special benefit of local fishermen.

Kilkeel.—All preliminary arrangements have been successfully put through, and work has been started.

Annagassan.—Very bad weather was experienced here during the whole summer of 1913, prevalent winds rendering work difficult, and unexpected delay has thus been caused.

Dunany.—This work has been brought well forward.

Balbriggan.—The harbour entrance has from time to time been cleared by the Department's suction dredger, under the terms of an arrangement with the Dublin Port and Docks Board, and a steady improvement in the conditions there is noted.

In the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for the year 1894 a return was given relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895.

Since that time particulars of the yearly expenditure under the Act by the Commissioners of Public Works have been given in the Annual Reports of the Fishery Authorities.

The expenditure by the said Commissioners on Portstewart Harbour Works during the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £1,487 18s. 5d. A sum of £80 2s. 6d. was expended in connection with preliminary expenses relative to proposed works at Buncrana and Burtonport.

MARKETING OF OYSTERS AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC OYSTER FISHERIES.

During the past season the Department continued their endeavours to improve, by re-stocking operations, certain of the public oyster beds. They were, however, disappointed in their attempt to secure from the Tralce Bay beds any considerable addition to the stock of oysters available for such re-stocking purposes, as unfavourable weather conditions prevailing during almost the entire season rendered oyster dredging practically impossible. The Department were, therefore, compelled to rely mainly on their purchases during December from the public beds at Clarenbridge. They secured about 151,000 oysters, and having, as in the previous season, disposed of the marketable oysters (which amounted to about 43,000, of which 1,000 only were "firsts") to a company interested in the coastal fisheries of Connaught, they utilised the balance in re-stocking the public beds at Clarenbridge, Ballylongford, and Passage East. Owing, however, to an exceptionally heavy mortality—30% of the total purchases—the actual number of oysters available for this purpose was only 64,000, which were re-laid as follows:—

Clarenbridge,	15,000
Ballylongford,	20,000
Passage East,	29,000

With regard to the oyster fisheries of Tralce Bay, where, as was mentioned in our last Report, a size limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches has now been imposed, an endeavour was made to find a market for the product of the beds. Trial consignments were sent to certain Dublin hotel proprietors, &c., and the impression created was decidedly favourable. However, as already stated, adverse weather conditions rendered the maintenance of a regular supply impossible.

The construction at Tralce Bay of storage ponds for oysters was proceeded with, and has now been completed.

In order to secure from interference the stock re-laid by the Department, orders were made closing the Ballylongford bed for a period of eight months, from the 1st January, 1914; and the bed at Passage East during the period from the 1st February, 1914, to the 30th September, 1915. It is hoped that by the expiration of these periods the re-laid stock will have been substantially augmented by reproduction.

MUSSEL FISHERIES.

During the year under review there appears to have been practically no improvement in the mussel fishery of Castlemaine Harbour, which constitutes the principal of the mussel fisheries of the Irish coasts. The total yield was 10,240 cwts., valued at £1,564, as compared with 10,033 cwts., valued at £1,576 in the previous year.

The small mussels removed by the Department during the year 1912 from an over-crowded area to deeper water were found during the past season to be in excellent condition, and they formed a considerable portion of the total export to English markets. In consequence of the success which attended this transplanting, the Department were urged to continue such operations, and a guarantee having been received from the dredging community to abstain from interfering with the restricted areas, some 200 tons of small mussels were transplanted during the spring of 1914.

As an additional precaution against possible raiding of these restocked areas, the Department have closed the newly-formed beds during the period from the 1st June, 1914, to the 31st October, 1915.

SALE OF FISH IN IRISH TOWNS.

During the past five years the Department, with the object of providing an additional outlet for the product of the sea fisheries and thus securing a better price for the fishermen, have endeavoured to create in many of the inland towns of the country a demand for fresh fish. As a result of their operations they are of opinion that satisfactory relations between fish salesmen at the various fishing centres and retailers in many of the inland towns have been firmly established.

NET-MENDING.

The classes in net-mending which had in previous years been started at Arklow and Kinsale were again formed.

As regards the Arklow class, the following report was received from the Superintendent :—

"The net-mending class for the third period opened in Arklow on Monday, 8th December. About 27 pupils attended the first few evenings, but some of them fell away; about 19 attended regularly, and paid great attention to the instruction. The Instructress informs me they are now quite capable of mending any nets."

The following report relative to the Kinsale class was received from the Secretary of the Technical Instruction Committee :—

"The class opened in November, 1913, and continued almost without interruption for 17 weeks, ending on the 20th March. There were about 45 pupils enrolled, all of whom, with a few exceptions, came from the Fishery Class. Their attendance was regular, except about Christmas time, when a falling-off was noticeable, and a good deal of useful and practical work was gone through. The pupils were most attentive to the instruction given, and all through the course showed much earnestness in the work, and obtained a good grasp of the subject. Members of the Committee and others on their visits expressed themselves pleased with the progress made by the pupils in such a useful work for this district."

WHALING.

The Whale fishing companies carried on their business in 1913 from the Inishkea and Blacksod Stations—two whalers working from each station. Forty-nine whales were landed at Inishkea Station, including 3 Sperm Whales, 40 Fin Whales, 5 Blue Whales, and 1 Humpback Whale.

At Blacksod Station 65 whales were landed, including 10 Sperm Whales and 55 Fin Whales.

The total catch, in the case of each station, was very much greater than in the previous season.

The total production of oil was 3,900 barrels, and of whale bone about 4 tons and 175 bags.

The Blacksod Station produced 2,000 bags and Inishkea 110 tons of manure.

Between 60 and 70 local hands were employed at the two factories.

KELP.

From the returns received by us we believe the following fairly represents the amount of the kelp export in 1913:—

County	Clare, ...	...	898 tons.
"	Galway, ...	...	1,110 "
"	Mayo, ...	...	407 "
"	Sligo, ...	...	676 "
"	Donegal, ...	...	787 "
"	Antrim, ...	...	61 "
Total, ...			3,939 tons.

value about £16,631.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENCE.

Since the date of our last report convictions have been obtained in three cases of illegal trawling by British sailing vessels and in four cases by British steam trawlers.

Fines ranging from £1 to £25 were imposed, and, together with costs, amounted to £132 15s. 8d.

CASUALTIES.

From Wexford Station.—An old second-class boat sunk at her moorings during a gale on 8th May, 1913, and, on being raised, was found to be damaged beyond repair.

From Schull Station.—The first-class boat "St. Mary," during a gale on 28th March, 1913, broke from her moorings, and was totally wrecked near Schull Pier.

From Brandon Quay Station.—The second-class boat "Lizzie," on 24th December, 1912, while sheltering from a gale under the lee of one of the Magherree Islands, touched bottom at low water, and went to pieces. The crew were saved by a canoe from the island.

From North Aran Station.—The first-class sailing trawler "Wild Wave" broke from her moorings during bad weather on 5th November, 1912, and was totally wrecked on Straw Island.

From Renmore Station.—During a gale on 26th November, 1912, the first-class boat "Mary" was driven ashore, and having been got off, sank in deep water in Galway Bay, and was ultimately destroyed by explosives. The first-class vessel "Amazon" was driven ashore during a gale on 24th December, 1912, and was subsequently broken up.

From Roundstone Station.—A fisherman, whilst picking up lobster pots, was drowned on 29th June, 1913, by the capsizing of his boat, which was afterwards recovered.

From Cleggan Station.—On 7th October, 1912, five men were drowned owing to the swamping or capsizing of the boat "St. Colman." The boat was recovered.

From Bunbeg Station.—On 28th December, 1912, the first-class boat "Lenan Bay" was fouled whilst at anchor by another boat, and sank; she was subsequently raised, beached, and finally broken up. On 3rd February, 1913, the first-class boat "Star of the Sea" broke from her moorings, and was totally destroyed on the shore.

From Downings Station.—The second-class boat "Passing Cloud," on 8th June, 1913, dragged her anchor in Doagh Bay, and, being driven ashore, became a total wreck.

From Glenarm Station.—The second-class boat "Martha," entering the harbour on 27th November, 1912, stranded on the piles of the old pier, and was totally destroyed.

From Clogher Head Station.—The second-class boat "Sun Hill" foundered inside Soldiers' Point on 5th February, 1913. No lives were lost.

From Rush Station.—On 24th November, 1912, the second-class boat "Rose," being overladen with herring, sank between Skerries and Balbriggan. The crew was saved by another boat which was fishing close at hand.

Several cases of serious damage to vessels by burning, stranding, explosion, &c., were reported by the coastguards.

Summary.

Number of fishermen lost in pursuit of their calling,	6
Number of fishermen lost whilst not in pursuit of their calling,	—
Number of first-class boats lost,	6
Number of second-class boats lost,	6
Number of third-class boats lost,	—
Number of unclassified boats lost,	—

BY-LAWS.

Since the date of our last report we made By-Laws regulating trawling off part of Inishmore, or North Aran Island; prohibiting the use of drift-nets for salmon and trout in portion of Galway Bay, and in the tidal waters of the Kenmare and Waterville Districts; governing the use of certain nets in portion of, and prohibiting the use of drift-nets for salmon in the whole of, the Killarney District; prohibiting having on board boats in the tidal waters of the Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Coleraine and Ballycastle Districts drift-nets of greater length than may be legally used in said waters; prohibiting the use of, or having on board any boat in Lough Gara, Upper and Lower, draft or seine nets; governing the oyster fishery of, and fixing close season for taking oysters from, the estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow, and the Tidal Part of the River Bandon; prohibiting having in possession between sunrise and sunset in or on the banks of the fresh-water portions of all rivers in the Galway District of spears, gaffs, &c., for the taking of fish; prohibiting the taking of fish with the hands, and other practices, in the Limerick District, in the Cork Division of the Cork District, and in the Kenmare District; governing the Mussel Fisheries of Castlemaine Harbour, and the Escallop Fisheries off part of the coast of County Galway.

The above By-Laws were approved of and will be found in Appendix 28, p. 114.

The Department have also decided to close, for periods not exceeding three years, certain oyster beds in the estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow; in Ballylongford Bay; and in the tidal part of the River Bandon.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

The quarterly observations of sea temperature and the collection of water samples, with simultaneous observations on the plankton, have been carried out as in former years.

An investigation of the age and size of the Herring landed on the Irish coast has been undertaken, and a large number of fish have been weighed and measured, chiefly at Londonderry and Ardglass, Co. Down. Samples of their scales have been collected and observations made on their food.

The "Scientific Investigations" for the year 1913 contain four papers. In No. I., Mr. J. Ritchie, of the Royal Scottish Museum, has contributed a note on *Perigonimus abyssii*, a small Hydroid, which grows on shells in deep water. The results of an investigation, by Miss A. L. Massy, into the evidence of age afforded by the rings on oyster shells, based on the examination of specimens of known age from the Department's experimental oyster beds at Ardfry, are given in No. II. No. III. contains the translation of a paper by Dr. L. von Betegh of Fiume, on *Hydrocoele embryonalis*, or yolk sac dropsy, a disease which attacks young salmon and trout. The original paper was published in the "Centralblatt für Bacteriologie," a journal not usually accessible to fish breeders. No. IV., by Mr. D. J. Matthews, deals with the results of the Department's investigations into the salinity and temperature of the Irish Channel and the waters south of Ireland.

INLAND FISHERIES.

SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon and trout fisheries in the year 1913, judging from the quantity carried over the Irish Railways, appear to have been considerably more productive than in the preceding year, and, although not so productive as in the year 1911, they were well above the average of the past nine years.

We continue the figures given in our last Report showing the annual capture by drift-nets in the seas off Ireland between Roundstone, County Galway, and Portrush, County Antrim, since 1905 :—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwts.
1905,	38,122	2,160
1906,	57,589	3,313
1907,	41,354	2,367
1908,	33,953	2,031
1909,	84,668	4,937
1910,	66,274	3,844
1911,	85,614	4,909
1912,	68,220	3,944
1913,	63,772	3,822

The average weight (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) per fish, caught in the sea drift-net fishery, remains practically constant. The mesh of the drift-nets used on the north and north-west coasts is, in fact, designed to take fish of this size, which the fishermen consider to form the bulk of the schools which appear off the coast at the period of the fishery.

Of 25,733 boxes of salmon received during the year at Billingsgate, 7,760 were from Ireland. In the previous year out of a total of 24,723 boxes, 6,659 were from Ireland.

As mentioned in our last Report, there was, in the River Liffey, during the summer of 1913 a serious outbreak of the disease known as Furunculosis, but the presence of the malady in other rivers of the country was not definitely determined. Arrangements were made for the expert examination of fish affected with the disease, and the result of such examination will be published as a Report in the "Scientific Investigations" series.

Although in the western and northern Districts from Galway to Ballycastle the general condition of the salmon fisheries is somewhat unsatisfactory, the remaining Districts, taken on the whole, show improvement during the year, and in the Killarney District the fishing for salmon in May was considered to be the best for possibly forty years.

There seems generally to have been a marked scarcity of grilse entering estuaries and rivers during the open season, though the figures show that they were at least moderately abundant on the drift-netting grounds in the open sea. Salmon were, on the

whole, unusually abundant in the early part of the season, and salmon angling was, in general, exceptionally good until affected by drought.

The Galway net fishery was seriously affected by a strike of fishermen at the height of the run. In the Cork district, drought following an excellent run of salmon gave great opportunities to poachers, of which it is feared they fully availed.

Sea trout fishing was practically a failure, the fish being not only scarce, but small.

During the winter of 1913 the quantity of breeding salmon observed in the rivers appears to have been greater than during the previous season, and the weather conditions were favourable both to spawning fish and to fry. Sea trout, on the contrary, were exceptionally scarce on the spawning beds.

The price per lb. for salmon ranged from a minimum of 7d. in the Ballinakill District to a maximum of 7s. in the Waterville District.

Full details, compiled from reports received from the Clerks to the various Boards of Conservators, of the salmon fisheries of the individual Districts, are given in Appendix No. 26, pages 86 to 110.

The estimated output of salmon and trout fry from hatcheries during the season 1913-14 was as follows:—Salmon, 5,925,000; white trout, 42,000; brown trout, 1,438,000. The corresponding figures for the previous year were:—Salmon, 5,592,000; white trout, 108,000; brown trout, 1,321,500.

Details of the output from individual hatcheries will be found on page 112, Appendix No. 27.

The number of salmon hatched in the last two years is practically the same, but there is a considerable falling off in the number of white trout hatched; even the small number, 42,000, in the season 1913-14 includes 20,000 obtained from Scotland.

This falling off in the output of white trout is probably due to the scarcity of these fish in the year under review, and especially of fish large enough to make satisfactory spawners.

The Brown Trout Hatchery at Oughterard was again worked successfully under the careful supervision of Mr. S. B. Doig, and had a satisfactory output of over one million fry.

Particulars of the captures at certain of the more important salmon fisheries during the year are as follows:—

Waterford District.

At Cahirpark Rod Fishery, on the River Suir, 86 fish, weighing altogether 975 lbs., were taken.

At Neddin's Water 55 fish, weighing altogether 703½ lbs., were captured.

At Ballydrehid 26 fish, weighing altogether 324½ lbs., were taken.

At Newcastle 46 fish, weighing altogether 603½ lbs., were taken.

Lismore District.

At the Dromana Fishery 540 fish were taken during the season.

The take of salmon and grilse at the Blackwater Fishery was 5 per cent. below the average for the 25 years ended 1899. Salmon was 13 per cent. below the average for the nine years, 1891-1899, and grilse was 50 per cent. below the average for the same nine years.

The killing hatch in Lismore weir was not used during the months of February, March and April, and one of the Tourin seine nets was not fished.

Kenmare District.

The capture at the Blackwater Fishery, Co. Kerry, was 60 per cent. below the average for the 25 years ended 1899.

Waterville District.

The number of fish taken at Waterville weir during the season was 701.

Killarney District.

The capture at the Laune Fishery below Killorglin Bridge was 18 per cent. below the average for the 24 years ended 1898.

Limerick District.

At the Newgarden, Prospect, Doonas, Castle, Hermitage, Woodlands, Erinagh, World's End, Rosehill and Summerhill Fisheries the total number and weight of fish taken were respectively 579 and 10,697 lbs.

Ballina District.

The capture at the Moy Fishery was 54 per cent. below the average for the 25 years ended 1899.

During the year ended 31st December, 1913, the Department made grants, as specified below, to assist in the improvement and protection of inland fisheries.

<i>To whom granted.</i>				<i>Amount.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
Dublin Board of Conservators,	...	..	...	14	16	0
Waterford do.,	...	...	...	193	10	0
Lismore do.,	...	...	...	4	0	0
Cork do.,	...	...	...	360	0	0
Bandon do.,	...	...	...	50	0	0
Skibbereen do.,	...	...	...	35	0	0
Bantry do.,	...	...	...	22	10	0
Kenmare do.,	...	...	...	80	0	0

<i>To whom granted.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Waterville Board of Conservators,	50	0	0
Killarney do.,	188	6	0
Limerick do. (including expenditure in connection with River Shannon Patrol Boat),	847	15	9
Galway Board of Conservators,	50	0	0
Bangor do.,	50	0	0
Ballina do.,	250	0	0
Sligo do.,	100	0	0
Ballyshannon do., (Bundrowes Committee),	57	0	0
Londonderry do.,	100	0	0
Coleraine do.,	100	0	0
Dundalk do.,	60	0	0
Drogheda do.,	50	0	0
Lough Corrib Association,	25	0	0
Little Brosna and Camcor Anglers' Club,	20	0	0
Boyle Fish Preservation Society,	20	0	0
Lough Derg Fisheries Society,	80	0	0
Lough Arrow Fish Protection Society,	15	0	0
Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association,	30	0	0
Irish Salmon and Trout Association,	13	15	6
Derravaragh Angling Association,	16	3	8
Lough Mask and Carra Fishery Society,	15	0	0
Loughs Conn and Cullen Fisheries' Association,	14	3	9
Sundry Payments,	22	14	0

The Fishmongers' Company continued to give effective aid in the suppression of illegal salmon fishing in Ireland.

We desire again to express appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the protection of the salmon fisheries.

EEL FISHERIES.

In 1913, 61 coghills, 348 gaps or eyes and one trap were licensed for the capture of eels.

From the returns furnished by the various Irish Railway Companies, it would appear that these fisheries were more productive than in the year 1912.

In the Wexford District the eel fishery appears to be declining, only about £20 worth being sold, principally in London and Manchester markets.

The fishery was of an average character in the Waterford District. Practically the whole take was despatched to English markets, but its value cannot be ascertained. About 30 men find employment working the eel weirs of this District, and there are also a few long lines fished in tidal waters.

In the Lismore District four men were engaged in the fishery, and about £16 worth of eels was despatched to Billingsgate.

The eel fisheries of the Limerick District showed an improvement during the year under review. About 150 persons were employed, and the entire take was despatched to various English markets.

The decline, noticed in our last report, in the general condition of the eel fishery of the Galway District appears to have continued during the year 1913. The value of the take, which was marketed principally in English centres, cannot be ascertained. It is estimated that 95 persons were engaged, but many of these deal only with fisheries of small importance.

In the Connemara District, in which only one fishery is utilised, the three persons engaged despatched about £40 worth of eels to Billingsgate Market.

The eel fishery of the Ballina District showed a certain improvement during the year 1913. About £600 worth of eels was despatched to Billingsgate, as compared with £500 worth in the previous year. Four persons, using eel nets, were employed.

The Sligo Fishery also showed an improvement. About 12 persons were engaged, and the take was despatched to Liverpool and London Markets.

The eel fishery of the Ballyshannon District appears, so far as information is available, to be steadily declining, while in the Letterkenny District the fishery has practically ceased to exist.

About £10,000 worth of eels was despatched from the Coleraine District, principally to the Billingsgate Market, and the fishery gives employment to at least 300 persons. In the River Bann coghill nets are extensively used, while in Lough Neagh long lines constitute the chief means of capture.

In the Ballycastle District the fishery has become almost negligible. There was no good run of eels at any time during the year, and the total value of the capture would not exceed £3.

In the Dundalk District little change was evidenced in the character of the eel fishery. About 20 persons, using coghills, were employed, and about £100 worth of eels was despatched to Birmingham, Manchester and London.

The dry summer injured the eel fisheries of the Drogheda District, but after the end of October there was some improvement. It is not possible to ascertain the total value of the capture, which was despatched to markets in Dublin and to English centres.

POLLEN FISHERIES.

The report relative to the Pollen Fisheries of Lough Neagh during the year 1913 was again most unsatisfactory. Practically no improvement was evidenced in the condition of the fisheries which, in the previous year, was considered as being extremely bad. The destruction of small pollen and fry by eel fishermen, who utilise the immature fish for bait, is again reported to have

been considerable, and no efficient means appears to have been found for checking this practice, which is contrary to Statute Law.

The total quantity of pollen carried by the Irish Railways during the year was about 124 tons, being about 11 tons in excess of the quantity carried in the year 1912. All fish exceeding the minimum length of eight inches were shipped to English markets, where the prices realised were, on the whole, rather lower than in the preceding year. Some large fish, however, despatched during the early part of the season, obtained high prices.

There were 76 licences issued for pollen trammel nets and 91 licences for pollen draft nets, producing a total duty of £212 10s. 0d.

About 800 persons were dependent on the fisheries of the Lough.

Assistance in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the Loan Fund, was rendered by the Constabulary, and by the Coastguard.

Many scientific and other reports have been received during the year, and this opportunity is taken of thanking those who placed the valuable information they contain at the disposal of the Department.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

E. W. L. HOLT,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.
CHARLES GREEN,
R. H. LEE,
Inspectors of Fisheries.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
(Fisheries Branch).

9th December, 1914.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Appendix

No.	Page
1. Quantity and Value of Fish landed	2
2. Comparison between the quantities, values, and average prices of the fish landed in Ireland in 1913 and 1912	4
3. Abstract of Returns from Coast Guard (Vessels, Men, and Boys) (Tables 1, 2, and 3)	6
4. Details of Spring Mackerel Fishery	12
5. Details of Autumn Mackerel Fishery	16
6. Details of Summer Herring Fishery	22
7. Details of Winter Herring Fishery	26
8. Beam and Otter Trawling	32
9. Long Line Fishery	34
10. Lobster Fishery	36
11. Crab Fishery	38
12. Shrimp Fishery	40
13. Oyster Fishery	41
14. Mussel Fishery	44
15. Cockle Fishery	46
16. Periwinkle Fishery	48
17. Loans—Tables 1, 2 and 3	50
18. Oyster Licences Revoked	55
19. Oyster Licences in force	56
20. Mussel Licences in force	62
21. Periwinkle Licences in force	62
22. Licence duties payable in Ireland	62
23. Licence duties received in 1913	64
24. Licence duties received from 1863 to 1913	66
25. Abstracts of Accounts from Boards of Conservators	67
26. Substance of Reports received from Clerks of Conservators relative to Salmon Fisheries	86
27. Output of Salmon and Trout Fry in Ireland, 1912-13 and 1913-14 ..	112
28. By-Laws, Orders, &c., which have come into force since last Report..	114

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed

---	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Brill	11	2	22	4	190	402	524	610
Soles	71	50	283	238	361	1,796	1,770	7,251
Turbot	15	4	46	13	213	594	1,014	2,198
Total Prime Fish ..	96	56	351	255	764	2,792	3,308	10,059
Cod	5,131	10,841	3,541	4,611	10,651	13,980	9,768	10,547
Conger Eel	80	48	55	29	4,600	5,813	3,607	3,499
Haddock	292	816	136	363	3,684	7,689	3,478	5,918
Hake	-	2	-	2	4,463	8,548	5,996	6,838
Herrings	164,512	179,692	62,521	47,065	219,359	232,936	32,887	69,812
Lang	13	135	8	40	5,795	7,829	4,647	4,190
Mackerel	5,551	4,031	1,661	902	5,971	3,791	986	806
Pisces	2,667	2,157	2,357	2,248	4,517	5,816	5,169	5,866
Ray or Skate	1,282	1,140	392	325	3,064	6,193	2,739	3,695
Sprats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiting	19	47	14	27	5,054	6,739	4,359	6,115
All other, except Shell Fish ..	3,067	6,885	1,249	1,841	6,290	8,423	5,764	4,563
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish	182,712	205,803	72,485	57,816	275,313	320,062	122,613	132,038
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics).	108,168	201,042	394	932	71,540	92,002	438	206
Do. (additional information)	63,709	46,722	427	152	11,417	10,500	57	67
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics).	75,916	86,662	2,331	2,463	65,723	74,749	2,668	2,755
Do. (additional information)	80,552	34,338	1,748	1,564	85,293	82,751	3,493	3,314
Mussels (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	-	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Do. (additional information)	-	25	-	1	6,407	5,608	996	343
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics).	No.	No.	-	-	No.	No.		
Do. (additional information)	-	-	-	-	25,704	42,504	30	54
					1,724,290	2,096,079	2,986	3,694
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	95	124	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Do. (additional information)	635	994	82	25	3,542	3,721	1,356	1,399
	371	238			2,852	3,197	406	576
Total of Shell Fish ..	-	-	5,078	5,263	-	-	12,620	12,624
Grand Total	-	-	77,563	63,079	-	-	145,244	144,662

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the year 1913 as compared with that during 1912.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
16	15	40	27	183	224	388	459	600	644	974	1,110
338	543	1,370	2,321	1,293	1,064	5,418	5,158	2,006	3,455	8,641	14,588
6	45	27	205	344	358	1,525	1,530	581	1,001	2,612	3,308
380	603	1,437	2,563	1,764	1,646	7,321	7,137	2,988	5,100	12,427	20,614
451	522	311	393	4,148	4,514	2,087	1,902	20,221	29,857	15,737	17,513
94	96	32	35	253	200	108	81	5,027	8,157	3,797	3,644
60	241	71	273	6,247	6,871	3,090	3,790	10,292	14,968	6,775	10,344
15	159	12	146	551	185	251	67	5,229	8,074	6,259	7,076
17,120	24,892	5,846	7,391	19,629	15,219	8,308	5,851	420,820	472,709	159,457	130,110
331	602	178	264	1,072	1,443	605	657	7,211	9,809	5,438	5,181
54,980	123,888	16,006	31,243	08,957	157,883	24,202	45,108	180,459	289,563	52,733	77,859
2,056	1,921	2,239	2,657	2,775	2,043	2,454	1,778	12,018	11,921	12,419	12,037
59	368	24	121	1,599	1,404	271	236	6,904	9,110	3,425	4,615
1,464	943	213	155	-	-	-	-	1,464	943	213	155
158	1,016	101	358	2,005	3,691	998	1,580	7,226	11,493	5,472	8,090
2,084	2,379	904	1,078	5,114	5,845	2,553	2,587	16,565	23,550	10,470	10,169
79,251	157,410	27,374	46,100	139,117	290,929	63,148	70,832	675,392	894,144	294,625	306,736
No. 18,582	No. 18,080	201	117	No. 873	No. 1,120	3	4	No. 108,972	No. 277,200	1,036	1,419
18,396	11,464	110	88	1,457	1,380	15	6	24,940	69,669	609	313
165,905	138,844	6,116	5,280	272,003	231,311	9,968	7,796	578,947	531,586	21,103	18,291
125,571	175,808	4,783	6,125	897,069	372,337	11,876	12,508	629,385	665,234	21,900	23,511
Cwts. 413	Cwts. 42	51	11	Cwts. 11,842	Cwts. 10,749	1,703	1,627	Cwts. 15,918	Cwts. 12,333	2,130	1,844
-	503	-	96	148	751	14	42	8,845	9,887	710	524
No. 31,760	No. 32,895	70	70	No. 611,090	No. 748,737	1,150	1,274	No. 689,524	No. 824,187	1,259	1,496
148,830	60,496	678	353	880,883	752,085	3,105	2,901	2,701,882	2,908,657	6,764	6,618
Cwts. 5,941	Cwts. 4,176	702	1,004	Cwts. 10,011	Cwts. 6,948	3,506	1,590	Cwts. 18,129	Cwts. 15,449	5,721	4,117
3,027	3,176	961	81	7,287	8,290	1,150	1,164	14,137	14,901	2,890	2,406
-	-	13,727	15,795	-	-	32,421	29,609	-	-	83,922	66,531
-	-	41,101	59,835	-	-	94,630	99,811	-	-	358,547	387,307

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison between the years 1913 and 1912 in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland.

Brill.—The total capture of brill in 1913 was 400 cwts., valued at £974, as compared with 644 cwts., valued at £1,110, in 1912.

The average price per cwt in 1913 was £2 8s. 8½d., and in 1912 about £1 14s. 5½d.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1913 was 2,005 cwts., valued at £8,841, as compared with 3,455 cwts., valued at £14,968, in 1912.

The average price in 1913 was £4 8s. 2½d. per cwt., and in 1912 £4 6s. 7½d. per cwt.

Turbot.—The total capture of turbot in 1913 was 581 cwts., valued at £2,612, as compared with 1,001 cwts., valued at £3,936, in 1912.

The average price in 1913 was £4 9s. 1½d. per cwt., and in 1912 £3 18s. 7½d. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1913 was 20,381 cwts., valued at £15,787, as compared with 29,857 cwts., valued at £17,512, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 15s. 5½d., and in 1912 11s. 8½d.

Conger Eel.—The total capture of conger eel in 1913 was 5,027 cwts., valued at £3,797, as compared with 6,137 cwts., valued at £3,644, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 15s. 1½d., and in 1912 11s. 10d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1913 was 10,292 cwts., valued at £1,775, as compared with 14,958 cwts., valued at £10,344, in 1912.

The average price in 1913 was 13s. 2d. per cwt., and in 1912 13s. 10d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1913 was 5,229 cwts., valued at £6,259, as compared with 8,974 cwts., valued at £7,076, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. in 1913 was £1 3s. 11½d., and in 1912 15s. 9½d.

herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1913 was 420,620 cwts., valued at £159,457.

In the previous year the total capture was 472,709 cwts., and the total value £130,119.

The average price in 1913 was 7s. 6½d. per cwt., and in 1912 5s. 6d.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1913 was 7,211 cwts., valued at £5,438, as compared with 9,809 cwts., valued at £5,151, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 15s. 1d., and in 1912 10s. 6d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1913 was 160,459 cwts., valued at £52,735. In the previous year the total capture was 289,563 cwts., valued at £77,839. The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 6s. 6½d., and in 1912 5s. 4½d.

Plaice.—The total capture of plaice in 1913 was 12,018 cwts., valued at £12,419, as compared with 11,921 cwts., valued at £12,037, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. was £1 0s. 8d. in 1913, and £1 0s. 2½d. in 1912.

Ray or Skate.—The total capture of ray or skate in 1913 was 6,904 cwts., valued at £3,426, as compared with 9,110 cwts., valued at £4,615, in 1912.

The average price per cwt in 1913 was 9s. 1½d., and in 1912 10s. 1½d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1913 was 1,464 cwts., valued at £213. In the previous year the total capture was 943 cwts., valued at £153. The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 2s. 1½d., and in 1912 3s. 3½d.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1913 was 7,236 cwts., valued at £5,472, as compared with 11,493 cwts., valued at £8,090, in 1912.

The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 15s. 1½d. and in 1912 14s. 1d.

Other kinds (not including shell fish).—The total capture in 1913 was 16,565 cwts., valued at £10,470, as compared with 23,550 cwts., valued at £10,169., in 1912. The average price per cwt. in 1913 was 12s. 7½d., and in 1912 8s. 7½d.

SHELL FISH.

Oysters.—The returns received show that about 8,660 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1913, and that the value thereof was £2,290. The figures for the previous year were 10,061 hundreds, and £2,416.

From the private beds so far as returns are obtainable, about 18,097 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £5,733. The figures for the previous year were 19,564 hundreds, and £5,740.

See also Appendices No. 13, pp. 41 to 43 and No. 19 pp. 56 to 61.

Lobsters.—The returns received show that about 100,611 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1913, and that their value was £43,003. The figures for the previous year were 99,735 dozens, and £41,802.

See also Appendix No. 10, p. 36.

Crabs.—The returns received show that about 24,493 dozens of crabs were taken in 1913, and that their value was about £1,645. The figures for the previous year were 28,922 dozens, and £1,732.

See also Appendix No. 11, p. 38.

Mussels.—The returns received show that the weight of the mussels taken this year was 1,138 tons, and that the value thereof was about £2,840. The previous year's figures were 1,121 tons, and £2,368.

See also Appendices Nos. 14, p. 44 and 20, p. 62.

Cockles.—The returns received show that about 29,142 gallons of cockles were picked in 1913, and that their value was about £790. The figures for the previous year were 24,550 gallons, and £658.

See also Appendix No. 15, p. 46.

Periwinkles.—The returns received show that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was about 1,251 tons, and that the value thereof was £4,378. The figures for the previous year were 1,314 tons, and £4,539.

See also Appendix No. 16, p. 48.

Shrimps.—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The case mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 49, is the only one in which a report came to hand that shrimps had been taken. It is estimated that the value was £157. The figure for the previous year was about £168.

The total value of the shell fish, as furnished in the returns for 1913 is estimated at £63,922, as against £60,381 for 1912.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE No. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSIFIED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged					
			First Class.			Second Class.		
			Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingsdown ..	E. A. Thomas, Comm., R.N..	35	234	22	34	114	9
2	Wicklow ..	Charles G. A. Lenny, Lieut., R.N.	42	292	14	69	194	9
3	Westford ..	Philip D. R. West, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	15	37	1
4	Tramore ..	John C. Humphrey, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	47	152	-
5	Queensdown ..	Arthur H. C. C. Home, Comm., R.N.	5	19	-	36	98	2
6	Kinsale ..	John W. Nash, Lieut., R.N.	9	58	3	28	92	13
7	Salthaven ..	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	20	120	5	16	79	-
8	Castletown Bere ..	Jas. W. Fairclough, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	-	-	-
9	Valentia ..	H. R. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	2	14	-	25	119	-
10	Dingle ..	E. Johnson, Esq. ..	13	56	1	49	147	-
11	Kilkee ..	W. B. Huskin, Esq. ..	-	-	-	6	20	-
12	Galway ..	C. A. Fulcher, Lieut., R.N. ..	36	190	12	53	206	3
13	Kesh ..	C. H. Sheather, Esq. ..	2	8	-	7	28	-
14	Balmalloy ..	Rodney, S. Hewlett, Lieut., R.N.	5	32	-	-	-	-
15	Sligo ..	Arthur F. L. Atwood, Lieut., R.N.	3	18	-	22	63	-
16	Killybegs ..	Loyd C. M. Roxby, Lieut., R.N.	4	26	-	16	39	-
17	Rathmullen ..	Fitimarius Acton, Comm., R.N.	5	32	-	9	29	-
18	Morville ..	Francis W. R. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N.	1	6	-	51	185	-
19	Ballycastle, Antrim ..	James Ainsworth, Esq. ..	-	-	-	47	163	4
20	Carriekfergus ..	William C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	30	69	1
21	Donaghadee ..	Gerald Ducat, Lieut., R.N. ..	8	30	2	71	223	-
22	Newcastle ..	Charles L. Kerr, Lieut., R.N.	30	175	19	12	31	1
23	Dundalk ..	James Brooking, Esq. ..	1	6	-	13	50	-
24	Malahide ..	H. M. J. Randle, Lieut., R.N.	10	53	1	10	33	2
Totals for 1913			234	1,364	79	684	2,164	47
Totals for 1912			288	1,455	107	718	2,348	64

No. 3.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1913.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1913.

in Fishing.													No.
Third Class.			Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel, and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.			Totals.				
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
15	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	376	32	1	
3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	496	23	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	28	53	1	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	156	-	4	
5 2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	120	2	5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	38	154	18	6	
4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	208	5	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	8	
-	-	-	4	18	-	1	2	-	50	163	-	9	
77	231	-	5	12	-	-	-	-	144	446	1	10	
-	-	-	29	87	-	15	45	-	50	162	-	11	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	396	15	12	
4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	53	-	13	
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	-	14	
8	16	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	34	102	-	15	
3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	76	-	16	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	51	-	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	191	-	18	
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	167	4	19	
4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	71	1	20	
27	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	314	3	21	
10	15	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	53	223	21	22	
15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	76	-	23	
3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	92	3	24	
177	449	3	39	122	-	30	65	-	1,164	4,164	129		
190	515	3	38	150	-	37	76	-	1,231	4,625	174		

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSIFIED

No.	NAME or Division.	Divisional Officer.	Partially engaged								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
1	Kingsdown ..	E. A. Thomas, Comm., R.N.	1	4	-	22	82	-	2	4	-
2	Wicklow ..	Charles G. A. Lenny, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	29	66	-	5	18	-
3	Wexford ..	Philip D. B. West, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	51	193	-	4	12	-
4	Tramore ..	John C. Humphrey, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	52	139	1	24	71	-
5	Queencstown	Arthur H. C. O. Home, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	14	35	-	7	21	-
6	Kinsale ..	John W. Nash, Lieut., R.N.	9	57	9	71	300	18	18	79	6
7	Siddeberton ..	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	38	249	12	232	810	2	33	124	2
8	Castletown ..	Jan. W. Falklough, Lieut., R.N.	4	15	-	193	902	6	109	396	2
9	Valentia ..	H. B. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	3	18	-	89	418	-	34	163	-
10	Dingle ..	R. Johnson, Esq...	21	75	-	27	43	1	26	83	-
11	Roskeel ..	W. B. Hunkin, Esq.	1	3	1	2	5	-	-	-	-
12	Galway ..	C. A. Falcher, Lieut., R.N.	2	12	2	244	804	22	270	754	2
13	Keel ..	C. H. Sheather, Esq.	3	18	-	40	179	-	90	386	-
14	Belmullet ..	Rodney S. Hewlett, Lieut., R.N.	3	21	-	41	154	-	111	286	-
15	Sligo ..	Arthur F. L. Atwood, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	26	98	-	15	77	-
16	Killybegs ..	Leycester C. M. Roxby, Lieut., R.N.	10	60	-	262	1,118	-	29	75	2
17	Bathnaullen	Pittamarioe Aston, Comm., R.N.	51	317	-	176	702	-	12	26	-
18	Malville ..	Francis W. R. Hewett, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	107	333	-	1	3	-
19	Ballycastle, Antrim.	James Almsworth, Esq.	-	-	-	29	75	3	15	30	2
20	Curriekilgobbin	Wm. C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	4	16	-	20	59	2
21	Donaghadee	Gerald Doxst, Lieut., R.N.	7	29	3	43	181	-	8	14	-
22	Newcastle ..	C. I. Kerr, Lieut., R.N.	13	91	2	132	299	-	18	35	-
23	Dundalk ..	James Brooking, Esq.	-	-	-	99	359	-	34	61	-
24	Malahide ..	H. M. J. Bandle, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	1	13	61	1	9	6	-
Totals for 1913			167	974	30	1,907	7,430	54	804	2,784	18
Totals for 1912			157	927	24	1,975	7,432	92	695	3,201	36

No. 3—continued.

VESSELS, BOATS, AND CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1913.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1913.

In Fishing.									Totals.			Grand Totals of all engaged in 1913.			No.
Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.												
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	90	-	100	466	32	1			
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	111	-	148	607	21	2			
-	-	-	-	-	-	56	205	-	83	258	1	3			
1	3	-	5	10	3	82	223	4	130	379	4	4			
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	58	-	54	176	3	5			
4	11	1	20	52	1	131	490	35	180	644	53	6			
6	25	-	16	35	-	325	1,243	16	305	1,451	21	7			
-	-	-	4	9	-	310	1,323	8	311	1,327	8	8			
32	133	-	42	89	-	290	821	-	230	974	-	9			
57	166	-	3	7	-	134	374	1	278	820	2	10			
94	258	-	18	50	-	115	326	1	165	478	2	11			
221	614	9	202	491	6	939	2,675	41	1,028	3,071	56	12			
7	28	-	9	28	-	149	636	-	102	689	-	13			
51	217	-	7	15	-	213	683	-	219	727	-	14			
28	174	-	2	8	-	71	357	-	105	459	-	15			
-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,253	2	324	1,320	2	16			
-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1,045	-	253	1,095	-	17			
-	-	-	-	-	-	108	536	-	160	727	-	18			
-	-	-	-	-	-	44	105	5	112	272	9	19			
-	-	-	7	14	-	31	63	2	65	134	3	20			
-	-	-	-	-	-	57	174	3	163	488	6	21			
-	-	-	4	2	-	167	337	2	220	560	23	22			
-	-	-	22	22	-	155	472	-	184	548	-	23			
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	51	2	46	143	5	24			
361	1,630	10	370	832	16	3,020	13,659	122	5,093	17,823	251				
461	1,609	10	379	869	16	3,367	14,088	178	5,198	18,023	352				

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the Year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.	Total.
1. Kingstown	4	1	—	—	—	5
2. Wicklow	15	31	2	—	—	48
3. Wexford	—	23	2	—	—	25
4. Tramore	1	11	3	—	—	15
5. Queenstown	—	8	1	—	2	11
6. Kinsale	4	24	13	—	3	44
7. Skibbereen	14	52	14	2	5	87
8. Castletown Bere ..	—	30	15	—	—	45
9. Valentia	1	29	12	3	16	61
10. Dingle	3	4	23	4	1	35
11. Killybeg	—	5	—	30	3	38
12. Galway	3	18	17	17	8	63
13. Keel	—	15	165	—	—	180
14. Belmullet	—	8	49	4	—	61
15. Sligo	—	44	41	9	—	94
16. Killybegs	2	91	12	—	—	105
17. Rathmullen	1	96	8	—	—	105
18. Moville	—	19	—	—	—	19
19. Ballycastle, Antrim	1	27	—	—	—	28
20. Carrickfergus	—	20	9	—	—	29
21. Donaghadee	1	12	4	—	—	17
22. Newcastle	4	38	23	—	5	70
23. Dundalk	—	42	13	—	1	56
24. Malahide	1	3	11	—	—	15
Total	55	651	437	69	44	1,256

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE No. 3.—RETURN OF MOTOR FISHING BOATS OWNED IN IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1913.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN														
Gross Tonnage.	No.	Spring Mackerel Fishing.	Autumn Mackerel Fishing.	Beam Trawling.	Otter Trawling.	Danish Seine Netting.	Long Line Fishing.	Hand Line Fishing.	Summer Herring Fishing.	Winter Herring Fishing.	Crab and Lobster Fishing.	Trammel Netting.	Scallop Fishing.	Oyster Fishing.
Over 25 tons ..	33	20	1	-	-	2	3	-	18	20	2	-	-	1
Over 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons	46	20	10	1	10	4	3	3	24	8	3	1	-	-
Over 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons	30	2	4	-	14	-	9	7	6	2	2	3	-	-
Not exceeding 5 tons	38	3	3	1	12	-	26	15	2	3	17	9	1	1

APPENDIX

SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Places where Fish were landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
1	Howth	Howth	—	—	Cwts. 1,498
2	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	—	—	337
3	Ballycotton	Ballycotton	13th May	31st July	317
4	Kinsale	Upper Cove	29th March	31st July	9,080
5	Courtmacsherry	Courtmacsherry	13th May	30th June	700
6	Glendore and Union Hall	Union Hall	28th March	10th July	2,411½
7	Castletownshend	Castletownshend	24th April	4th July	414
8	Baltimore	Baltimore	29th March	10th July	12,382
9	Castletownbere	Castletownbere	1st March	31st July	922
10	Ballinskelligs, Rineen, Daniel's Cove, Boolakeel, Dungannon, and Derrynane.	Waterville	10th April	26th July	570
11	Valentia Harbour	Knightstown	7th April	25th July	27,042
12	Dingle	Dingle	1st May	31st July	4,039
13	Ballydavid and Domesu	Ballinagall	April	June	275
14	Brandon Quay	Brandon Bay	4th March	June	258
15	Kilcuman	North Arran	8th April	4th July	506½
16	Roundstone	Roundstone	7th May	8th July	1,048½
17	Bunowen and Doon- leughan.	Chiloe	24th April	10th July	1,684
18	Cleggan	Cleggan	7th April	28th June	1,750½
19	Mullaghmore	Mullaghmore	17th May	July	763
20	Mallabeg and Dunalt ..	Glen Bay	15th May	10th July	970
21	Buncrana	Buncrana	—	—	1,129½
22	Ballycastle, Ballintoy, and Dunseverick.	Ballycastle	1st July	31st July	420
23	Ardglass	Ardglass	—	—	1,035
24	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	—	—	927
				Total ..	70,561½

No. 4 (a).

FISHERY, 1913.

Total approximate Value.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Bells.	Number of Tons of Ice Imported.	Number of Barrels of Fish cured for ex- portation.	Observations.	No.
£ s d.						
174 3 10	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	1
109 14 3	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	2
94 7 0	-	-	-	-		3
2,801 16 0	1	-	-	180		4
420 6 0	-	-	-	234		5
528 8 0	1	-	-	188		6
117 4 0	1	-	-	124		7
3,328 7 6	1	1	-	195		8
226 4 0	-	-	-	70		9
200 0 0	-	-	-	113		10
9,709 0 0	-	-	280	850		11
871 4 0	-	-	-	565	2,225 cases of fish were tinned.	12
81 9 6	-	-	-	-	Fish landed at Ballinagall was cured at Dingle.	13
70 12 0	-	-	-	75		14
180 19 0	1	-	30	63		15
381 16 2	-	-	15	133		16
517 14 0	1	-	-	320		17
638 2 3	1	1	Not known	73		18
131 14 0	-	-	-	-		19
160 0 0	-	-	-	-		20
159 16 0	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	21
110 8 6	-	-	-	-		22
103 1 6	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	23
115 19 8	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	24
21,021 7 11	-	-	-	3,383		

APPENDIX NO. 4 (b).

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1913—continued.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Barrels Cured.
		Cwt.	£ s. d.	
Ringsend ..	Ringsend	22½	7 16 0	-
Kingstown ..	Kingstown	58	10 6 6	-
Bray ..	Bray	15	7 14 0	-
Greystones ..	Greystones	210	70 0 0	-
Wicklow ..	Wicklow,	47	12 17 6	-
Bannow ..	Bannow Island and Cullen's Cove ..	3	1 7 0	-
Kilmore ..	Kilmore	79	39 10 0	-
Fethard ..	Fethard	98	54 19 0	-
Helvick Head ..	Dungarvan	85	35 14 0	-
Ardmore ..	Ardmore	140	21 0 0	-
Youghal ..	Youghal	143	31 10 0	-
Queensstown ..	Queensstown	89	70 18 0	-
Rathcoursey ..	Rathcoursey	17½	17 16 0	-
Galley Head ..	Galley Head	28	5 0 0	-
Ballyalloy ..	Trillick	24	6 10 0	-
Schull ..	Schull and Cape Clear	98	35 0 0	10
Crookhaven ..	Crookhaven	162½	60 6 6	-
Bantry ..	Bantry	24	7 4 0	-
Garnish ..	Garnish	7	2 0 0	-
Ballycrovane ..	Gurteen and Ballycrovane	14	5 10 0	-
Lacken Point ..	Snem	6	1 10 0	-
Cariglea ..	Portmagee	228	33 13 0	64
Caheriveen ..	Coonana and Coosroom,	60	14 10 0	-
Dunquin ..	Dunquin, Coas-na-naoi and Coosroom ..	135	35 2 0	41
Bealawn ..	Bealawn	7	2 14 0	-
Brandon Creek ..	Brandon Creek*	78	21 10 0	-
Cappa ..	Kilrush	32	5 0 0	-
Kilkee ..	Kilkee, Doonbeg, Tullig and Ross ..	29	13 2 10	-
Farraby ..	Farraby	17½	10 1 3	-
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	110½	42 6 4	-
Ballaghaline ..	Ballaghaline	37	19 16 0	-
South Aran ..	South Aran	3	0 19 0	-
Galway ..	Galway	208	67 9 6	-
Inishbofin ..	Inishbofin	163	29 0 0	38
Tully ..	Tully	15	4 0 0	-
Keel ..	Keel, Doonagh and Keem	182½	58 3 6	-
Blackod Point ..	Blackod Pier	54½	24 17 6	-
Belmullet ..	Belmullet	67	31 16 3	10
Ballyglass ..	Tip and Inver	81	40 0 0	-
Belderrig ..	Belderrig, Porturlin and Portacloy ..	100	20 0 0	-
Rathlacken ..	Rathlacken	94	44 16 0	-
Ross ..	Kilcummin	39	12 0 0	-
Inver ..	Inver	46	13 16 0	-
Killybegs ..	Killybegs	140½	31 9 0	-
Teelin ..	Teelin and Cladnageragh	174½	40 0 0	-
Downings ..	Downing's Pier	214	31 0 6	25
Londonderry ..	Londonderry	35	12 5 0	-
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	9	2 3 6	-
Dundalk ..	Giles' Quay	75	50 0 0	-
Balbriggan ..	Balbriggan	4	2 5 6	-
Skerries ..	Skerries	27	11 10 0	-
Rush ..	Rush	8	1 10 0	-
		3,775	1,222 5 2	188

* Fish landed at Brandon Creek was cured at Dingle.

APPENDIX No. 5.
AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
1	Howth ..	—	—	Howth
2	Upper Cove ..	1st August ..	28th February, 1914	Kinsale
3	Union Hall ..	17th September	18th November	Glandore and Union Hall ..
4	Castletownshend	1st September	4th November	Castletownshend
5	Ballyvally ..	End of August ..	December ..	Trillick
6	Baltimore ..	27th August	28th February, 1914.	Baltimore and Sherkin Island
7	Schull ..	1st August ..	31st January, 1914.	Schull, Cape Clear, and Letter Lower.
8	Crookhaven ..	August ..	September ..	Crookhaven, Cauty Cove, and Dummans.
9	Bowley ..	1st August ..	31st December	Bantry
10	Castletownbere ..	August ..	January 1914, ..	Geashill, White Horse and Gortunkilla.
11	Garrish ..	24th September ..	21st January, 1914	Garrish, Dunsey Island, and Cahernore.
12	Ballydonegan ..	8th September ..	13th January, 1914	Ballydonegan, Transferia and Esquivalde.
13	Ballycrovane ..	15th August ..	15th January, 1914	Cod Head, Gortoghig, Travera, Uchan, Unteen, Ballycrovane, Kibberthra, Derryveigh, Cloderry and Ardgroon.
14	West Cove ..	August ..	November ..	West Cove,
15	Carriglea ..	10th August ..	31st December	Portmagee,
16	Knightsdown ..	1st August ..	28th February, 1914.	Valentia Harbour,
17	Caheriveen ..	15th August ..	21st February, 1914.	Caheriveen, Coonane, and Gooecroom.
18	Dingle ..	1st August ..	28th February 1914.	Dingle
19	Dunquin ..	24th September	27th February, 1914.	Dunquin, Cras-na-naol, and Ferriter's Cove.

No. 5. (a.)

FISHERY, 1913-1914.

on, at, or near the following places:—

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Certs.	£ s. d.				
763	148 18 3	—	—	Taken in Herring nets.	1
1,207½	396 5 0	Kinsale	97	—	2
724	309 14 0	Glasdore and Union Hall ..	228	—	3
359	120 7 0	South Recm.	116	—	4
630	140 0 0	—	—	—	5
4,816	1,309 8 6	Baltimore and Sherkin Island	1,010	—	6
3,430	1,160 0 0	Schull, Cape Clear, and Letter Lower.	1,129	—	7
420	84 0 0	Canty Cove, and Dunmanus.	136	—	8
308	204 0 0	—	—	—	9
1,131	255 0 0	Gearhie, White Horse and Gurlinella.	340	—	10
7,700	2,282 7 6	Carinish, Dunsey and Calvermore.	2,468	—	11
2,820	1,107 0 0	Ballydonogha, Tralee and Esquiva.	1,270	—	12
2,430	2,230 0 0	Cod Head, Gartoghie, Travera, Urban, Gurteen, Ballycoveane, Killeatherine, Derryvaigle, Cleaderry and Ardroom.	3,144	—	13
710	140 0 0	West Cove,	25	—	14
1,300	337 12 0	Portmagee,	430	—	15
22,500	8,700 0 0	Roanard Point, Valentia Island	4,055	—	16
2,815	1,029 13 4	Coomsa and Coomera ..	790	—	17
3,665	1,136 0 0	Dingle	7,542 (4,093 cases tinned).	Mackerel cured at Dingle includes fish landed at various places on Dingle peninsula.	18
2,436	975 5 0	Dunquin	221	—	19

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried on, at

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
20	Bealbane ..	26th September	24th January, 1914.	Bealbane
21	Ballinacraig ..	1st October ..	23rd January, 1914.	Ballinacraig
22	Ballinacraig ..	October ..	January, 1914.	Downen and Ballydavid.
23	Brandon Creek ..	28th August ..	28th February, 1914.	Brandon Creek
24	Brandon Bay ..	August ..	28th February, 1914.	Brandon
25	Kilkee ..	August ..	February, 1914.	Kilkee
26	Farraby ..	August ..	February, 1914.	Farraby
27	Seafield ..	18th September	24th December.	Seafield and Caherrish ..
28	Ballyhalone ..	6th August ..	28th January, 1914.	Ballyhalone
29	North Arm ..	3rd September ..	30th January, 1914.	Kilmarvy and Kilroan ..
30	Chilfen ..	18th September	16th January, 1914.	Dunloughan and Bunowen ..
31	Cleggan ..	26th September	19th January, 1914.	Cleggan and Inshboda ..
32	Blackod Point	1st September	21st November.	Inshboda Islands
33	Ballyglass ..	August ..	January, 1914. ..	Tip, Inver, Manacross, and Ballyglass
34	Belderrig ..	28th August ..	18th January, 1914.	Belderrig, Fortarlin, and Portacloy.
35	Rathlacken ..	1st August ..	28th February, 1914.	Rathlacken
36	Burtonport ..	1st August ..	28th February, 1914.	Burtonport
37	Mulroy ..	—	—	Downings
38	Buncrana ..	—	—	Buncrana
39	Londonderry ..	19th December ..	7th March, 1914.	Londonderry
40	Ardglass ..	—	—	Ardglass
41	Kilkeel ..	1st August ..	13th September..	Kilkeel
				Total

No. 5 (a.)—continued.

FISHERY, 1913-1914—continued.

or near the following places.—continued.

Quantity of Fish taken during the season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Cwt.	£ s. d.				
3,183	1,156 14 0	Bealbane and Ballyferret ..	481	—	20
1,530	508 4 0	Ballinacraig	80	—	21
6,140	2,250 16 6	Ballydavid, Duncra, and Killybegs ..	327	—	22
8,337	3,016 16 0	—	—	—	23
9,661	3,616 11 0	Brandon and Cuppa ..	3,055	—	24
1,166½	458 13 6	Killybegs	143	—	25
674	992 19 7	Farraby	13	—	26
723	237 18 0	Seaford Pier	5	—	27
471	203 10 0	—	—	—	28
3,326	788 14 0	Kilmaury and Kilmaur ..	1,056	—	29
2,660	642 15 0	Dunbrough and Buncrow ..	780	—	30
4,835	1,717 7 0	Cleggan and Inishboon ..	1,395	—	31
415	150 8 0	—	—	—	32
670	330 0 0	—	—	—	33
2,490	700 0 0	Portadown and Portadown ..	154	—	34
390	212 0 0	—	—	—	35
402	94 8 0	—	—	—	36
383	74 19 0	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	37
5,792	1,289 5 0	—	—	do.	38
1,406	431 16 3	—	—	do.	39
516	38 9 0	—	—	do.	40
498	40 4 6	—	—	do.	41
123,984½	40,734 6 10		30,492 also 4,080 cases tinned.		

APPENDIX NO. 5 (b.).

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY, 1913-1914.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where Landed	Quantity.	Value.	Barrels cured for exportation.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.	
Ringend ..	Ringend	17½	3 18 0	-
Klingstown ..	Klingstown	50½	8 6 0	-
Kilmore ..	Kilmore Quay	38	18 3 0	-
Bannow ..	Bannow Island and Cullen's Cove	20	7 10 0	-
Fethard ..	Fethard and Slade	11½	66 16 6	-
Dunmore ..	Dunmore	4	2 6 0	-
Bonsmahon ..	Bonsmahon and Stradbally ..	80	32 0 0	-
Helvieck Head ..	Dungarvan	39	17 19 0	-
Ballycotton ..	Ballycotton	35½	13 6 0	-
Rathconree ..	Rathconree	9½	9 19 6	-
Courtenasherry ..	Courtenasherry	1	0 7 10	-
Galley Head ..	Galley Head	15	4 5 0	-
Ross ..	Ross	238½	92 5 0	-
Tullig ..	Tullig	62	25 18 0	-
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	50	6 8 2	-
Galway ..	Galway	30	14 4 0	-
Rossmore ..	Rossmore, Newport, and Murrisk	60	18 0 0	-
Behmullet ..	Behmullet	123	68 10 0	-
Doohoon ..	Tullaghan Ferry and Dooyork Beach.	14	4 0 0	-
Billy Bay ..	Scotchport	30	7 10 0	-
Mullaghmore ..	Mullaghmore	187½	44 15 0	-
Killybegs ..	Killybegs	226	92 1 0	-
Teelin ..	Teelin and Gladnagernah ..	16	2 0 0	-
Bunbeg ..	Bunbeg	20	6 12 6	-
Inishboim ..	Tory Island	96	16 13 3	-
Dunfanaghy ..	Dunfanaghy	16½	4 18 9	-
Moville ..	Moville	10	4 4 0	-
Ballycastle ..	Ballycastle, Ballintoy, and Dun- severick.	102	24 12 6	-
Dundalk ..	Blackrock	85	61 13 8	-
Balbriggan ..	Balbriggan	1	0 10 0	-
Skerries ..	Skerries	75½	19 11 0	-
	Totals ..	1,624	688 4 8	-

APPENDIX No. 6.
SUMMER HERRING FISHERY.

APPENDIX
SUMMER HERRING

No.	Collecting Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places at which the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.
1	Howth	Howth	Howth	4th June ..
2	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	2nd May ..
3	Helvieck Head	Ballinagoul	Dungarvan	14th May ..
4	Upper Cove, ..	Kinsale,	Kinsale,	24th May ..
5	Union Hall ..	Union Hall & Glandore.	Union Hall	6th June ..
6	Baltimore ..	Baltimore	Baltimore	12th June ..
7	Bantry	Bantry and Whiddy, ..	Bantry	August ..
8	Castletownbere	Castletownbere, Whitehorse, Gurtakilla and Gearhie,	Castletownbere and Gearhie.	June ..
9	Waterville ..	Ballinskelligs, Rineen, and Rath.	Ballinskelligs, Rineen, and Rath.	August ..
10	Knightstown	Valentia Harbour ..	Valentia Harbour ..	2nd September
11	North Aran ..	Kilronan, Killeany, and Kihaurvy,	Kilronan	28th May ..
12	Galway	Galway	Galway	1st May ..
13	Cleggan	Cleggan and Inishboffin Island.	Cleggan and Inishboffin	13th May ..
14	Keel,	Keel, Keem and Doonagh,	Keel, Keem, and Doonagh,	10th September
15	Blacksod Point	Inishkea, Achill, and Blacksod Bay,	Blacksod Pier ..	13th May ..
16	Ballyglass ..	Tip, Mainereena, Glenlara and Inver.	Ballyglass and Blind Harbour.	August ..
17	Belderrig ..	Rinroe	Rinroe	28th May ..
18	Rees,	Kilcummin, Rathfran, and Castlemaghee,	Ballina,	September ..
19	Mullaghmore,	Mullaghmore, ..	Mullaghmore, ..	7th May ..
20	Killybegs ..	Killybegs ..	Killybegs	15th May ..
21	Burtonport ..	Burtonport	Burtonport,	1st May ..
22	Inishboffin ..	Tory Island	Tory Island & Maghera-roarty,	22nd May ..
23	Mulroy,	Downings	Downings Pier	7th May ..
24	Bunarana ..	Bunarana	Bunarana	1st May ..
25	Ballycastle ..	Ballycastle, Port Brad-don, and Ballintoy,	Ballycastle, Port Brad-don, and Ballintoy,	May ..
26	Portavogie ..	Portavogie	Portavogie	May ..
27	Portaferry ..	Strangford, Killyleagh, Killyleagh, Ardmullen, Portaferry, and Kircubbin.	Strangford, Killyleagh, Ardmullen, Portaferry, and Kircubbin	4th June ..
28	Ardglass ..	Ardglass	Ardglass	1st May ..
29	Annalong ..	Annalong Harbour, ..	Annalong	June ..
30	Kilkeel	Kilkeel, Derryvogue, Leestona, Ballykeel, and Blackrock.	Kilkeel	14th May ..
31	Dundalk	Giles Quay and Dundalk.	Giles Quay and Dundalk.	September ..
32	Blackrock, ..	Blackrock,	Blackrock,	September ..
33	Clogher Head ..	Clogher Head	Clogher Head	23rd May ..
34	Skerries	Skerries	Skerries	1st May ..

No. 6 (e).

FISHERY, 1913 (TABLE No. 1).

Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity landed.	Value.	Quantity cured for Exportation.	Quantity sold for Local Consumption.	Quantity despatched to other Markets for sale as Fresh Fish.	No.
31st October	Cwts. 60,974	£ s. d. 19,042 13 8	Barrels. 7,195 Bls., 2,086 Half Bls., also 8,000 boxes kippered	—	Balance.	1
31st October	2,295½	808 6 6	—	One-sixth ..	Balance.	2
9th August	1,276	642 12 6	—	All ..	—	3
11th October	1,457	406 15 0	150	One-thirteenth	Balance.	4
2nd July ..	517	105 4 0	60	—	Balance.	5
11th July ..	1,125½	207 11 9	36 & 107 Half Bls.	3 crans ..	Balance.	6
31st October	1,554	622 15 0	40	Four-fifteenths	Balance.	7
October ..	1,301	435 12 6	361	—	Balance.	8
October ..	1,220	610 0 0	—	One-ninth ..	Balance.	9
12th Sept. ..	445	133 10 0	—	—	All.	10
31st October	3,219	1,318 1 7	274 Bls. & 1,076 Half Bls.	—	Balance.	11
31st October	4,869½	2,026 12 0	—	All ..	—	12
3rd October	2,380	600 0 0	490, and 555 Half Bls.	30 bds. ..	Balance.	13
20th October	319	106 8 0	—	All ..	—	14
24th October	633	320 8 6	10, & 305 Half Bls.	—	—	15
31st October	340	119 0 0	—	All ..	—	16
25th October	340	120 0 0	120	—	—	17
October ..	270	250 0 0	—	All ..	—	18
23rd October	256½	118 0 8	—	All ..	—	19
30th October	1,716	817 18 6	229	One-tenth ..	Balance.	20
31st October	570	291 7 0	108	One-eighth ..	Balance.	21
21st October	2,345	840 0 0	400	Balance ..	—	22
21st October	6,077	3,824 12 7	2,472	20 crans ..	Balance ..	23
11th June ..	7,084	5,958 15 6	2,815	—	—	24
October ..	1,415	420 7 6	—	All ..	—	25
31st July ..	4,373	1,629 17 0	—	All ..	—	26
24th October	1,100	440 0 0	—	One-eighth	Balance ..	27
20th Sept. ..	80,135	37,324 8 6	22,500	98 crans ..	Balance ..	28
31st October	3,947	1,288 11 6	950	—	—	29
31st October	27,246½	8,891 3 0	3,023	One-ninth ..	Balance ..	30
31st October	400	175 0 0	—	All ..	—	31
October ..	362	164 5 6	—	All ..	—	32
30th Sept.	3,710½	1,422 16 6	750	—	Balance ..	33
31st October	403	155 0 6	—	Two-ninths..	Balance ..	34
Totals ..	226,276½	91,638 15 3	41,985 Bls. 4,729 Half Bls. 8,000 Boxes Kippered.			

APPENDIX No. 6 (a).

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1913.

TABLE No. I.—*con.*

No.	Collecting Station.	Places where the Herrings were cured.	Month in which greatest Quantity was captured.	Number of Steam Drifters that fished from Ports within this Station.	Number of Irish Row Boats using Seine or Ring Nets.	Number of Motor Drifters that fished.
1	Hewth.. ..	West and East Piers, Hewth.	July ..	4	-	43
2	Dunmore East	—	June ..	1	-	4
3	Helrick Head	—	June ..	-	-	-
4	Upper Cove ..	Kinsale ..	June ..	-	-	-
5	Union Hall ..	Union Hall ..	June ..	-	-	-
6	Baltimore ..	Baltimore ..	June ..	-	-	1
7	Bantry ..	Bantry Quay ..	October ..	-	3	-
8	Castletownbere	Bantry, Gearkies and Castletown- here.	October ..	-	-	-
9	Waterville ..	—	September ..	-	10	-
10	Knightstown ..	—	September ..	-	-	-
11	North Aran ..	Kilrennan ..	September ..	-	-	-
12	Galway ..	—	October ..	-	-	1
13	Cleggan ..	Cleggan and Inch- bedin.	July ..	-	12	-
14	Keel ..	—	October ..	-	-	-
15	Blackhead Point	Blackhead Pier ..	June ..	-	-	2
16	Ballyglass ..	—	October ..	-	-	-
17	Belderrig ..	Kinroo ..	June ..	-	-	-
18	Boss ..	—	September ..	-	-	-
19	Mallaghmore ..	—	July ..	-	-	-
20	Killybegs ..	Killybegs ..	October ..	-	1	7
21	Burtonport ..	Burtonport ..	October ..	-	-	2
22	Inishbedin ..	Tory Island ..	May ..	-	9	-
23	Mulroy ..	Downings ..	September ..	21	-	8
24	Buncrana ..	Buncrana ..	May ..	57	-	2
25	Ballycastle ..	—	July ..	-	6	-
26	Portavogie ..	—	July ..	-	-	8
27	Portaferry ..	—	July ..	-	3	-
28	Ardglass ..	Ardglass ..	August ..	43	-	41
29	Annalong ..	Annalong ..	August ..	-	-	-
30	Kilkeel ..	Kilkeel ..	August ..	-	-	6
31	Dundalk ..	—	September ..	-	-	2
32	Blackrock ..	—	September ..	-	-	2
33	Clogher Head ..	Clogher Head ..	August ..	-	-	1
34	Sherris ..	—	—	-	-	-

APPENDIX No. 6 (b).

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1913.

TABLE No. II.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Kingsdown ..	Kingsdown	48	22 7 0
Bray ..	Bray	4	2 0 0
Arklow ..	Arklow	124	61 10 0
Courtown ..	Courtown and Cahore ..	21	2 0 0
Wexford ..	Wexford	37	32 10 0
Rosshore ..	Rosshore	132	132 5 0
Arthursdown ..	Passage East	1½	0 12 0
Ballinacourty ..	Dungarvan	10	3 5 0
Youghal ..	Youghal	72	28 16 6
Ballycotton ..	Ballycotton	192½	84 15 0
Queensdown ..	Queensdown	227	90 16 0
Rathcoursey ..	Rathcoursey	62	31 19 0
Oyster Haven ..	Oyster Haven	4	2 5 0
Ballyally ..	Trillick	15	7 10 0
Schull* ..	Schull, Kitchen Cove, and Dun- more ..	210½	104 1 0
Crookhaven ..	Crookhaven	52½	16 16 6
Ballycrovane ..	Arkroom, Kilsatherine and Collons ..	50	12 10 0
Lacken ..	Rosdohan	2	1 10 0
Dingle ..	Dingle	40	24 11 0
Dunquin ..	Dunquin and Coolemore ..	110	66 6 0
Tarbert ..	Beale Bar and Ballylongford	132	105 0 0
Cappa ..	Kilrush	9	3 0 0
Farraby ..	Farraby	10	0 9 0
Ballaghaline ..	Ballaghaline	10	0 9 0
South Aran ..	Inishere	10	0 15 0
Costello Bay ..	Costello Bay and Rosavale ..	55	35 0 0
Ronadstone ..	Ronadstone	11½	10 1 5
Roosnony ..	Curran and Mallacuan ..	40	17 0 0
Elly Bay ..	Scotchport	2	2 0 0
Behmullet ..	Behmullet	31	20 5 0
Teelin† ..	Teelin and Cladnageragh ..	72½	27 18 0
Kincasslagh‡ ..	Gortnasate Pier	194	107 6 0
Bunbeg ..	Bunbeg	47½	12 14 0
Dunfanaghy ..	Dunfanaghy and Portnablagh	160	62 3 6
Londonderry ..	Londonderry	3	0 12 0
Cushendall ..	Waterfoot, Cushendall, and Cushendun ..	200	90 0 0
Portmuck ..	Portmuck	2	1 0 0
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	23	12 0 0
Greencoe ..	Carlingford and Whitestown ..	32	16 0 0
Annagasson ..	Annagasson	52½	25 15 0
Balbraggan ..	Balbraggan	95	37 3 0
Rush ..	Rush	82	35 15 0
Total		2,644	1,370 11 5

* 60 barrels were cured at Schull.

† 23 half barrels were cured at Teelin.

‡ 72 barrels were cured at Kincasslagh.

APPENDIX

WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places where the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date on which the Fishing may be said to have commenced.
		(1).	(2).	(3).
1	Howth ..	Howth	Howth	1st November
2	Arklow ..	Arklow	Arklow	1st November
3	Courtown ..	Courtown and Cahore	Courtown and Cahore	2nd November
4	Curracloe ..	Blackwater, Red Cap, and White Cap.	Blackwater, Red Cap, and White Gap.	2nd November
5	Wexford ..	Wexford Bay ..	Wexford Quay ..	18th October
6	Rosslare ..	Rosslare	Rosslare	1st November
7	Dunmore East	Dunmore East ..	Dunmore East ..	18th December
8	Helwick Head	Ballinacul and Helwick	Dangravan	21st April, 1914
9	Youghal ..	Youghal	Youghal	29th November
10	Ballycotton ..	Ballycotton	Ballycotton	4th November
11	Bantry ..	Bantry and Whiddy ..	Bantry	1st November
12	Castletownbere	Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere ..	1st November
13	River Shannon	Limerick and Askeaton	Limerick and Askeaton	1st November
14	North Arna ..	Kilronan and Kilmarvey	Kilronan and Kilmarvey	5th November
15	Galway ..	Galway	Galway	1st November
16	Burtonport ..	Burtonport	Burtonport	1st November
17	Kilcasslagh ..	Between Tory and Arran- more Islands.	Gortnasate	January, 1914.
18	Mulroy ..	Downings Bay ..	Downings Pier ..	12th December
19	Rathmullan ..	Rathmullan	Rathmullan	16th January, 1914.
20	Buncrana ..	Buncrana	Buncrana Pier and Beach	30th December
21	Londonderry ..	Londonderry	Londonderry	16th December
22	Cushendall ..	Cushendall, Cushendun and Waterfoot.	Cushendall, Cushendun and Waterfoot.	November
23	Kilkeel ..	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	7th November
24	Greemore ..	Carlingford and Whites- town.	Carlingford and Whites- town.	6th November
25	Dundalk ..	Giles Quay and Dundalk	Giles Quay and Dundalk	November
26	Blackrock ..	Blackrock	Blackrock	November ..
27	Annagassan ..	Annagassan	Annagassan	November ..
28	Clogher Head	Clogher Head ..	Clogher Head ..	4th November
29	Balbriggan ..	Balbriggan	Balbriggan	1st November
30	Skerries ..	Skerries	Skerries	November ..
31	Loughshinny ..	Loughshinny	Loughshinny	2nd November
32	Rush ..	Rush	Rush	2nd November

No. 7 (a).

FISHERY, 1913-1914.

Date on which the fishing may be said to have ended. (4).	Quantity Captured. (5).	Value. (6).	Quantity Cured for Exportation. (7).	Quantity Sold for Local Consumption. (8).	Quantity Despatched to other Markets for Sale as Fresh Fish. (9).	No.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.	Barrels.			
20th Feb., 1914	5,124½	1,389 2 11	—	—	All ..	1
14th Jan., 1914	4,045	1,388 16 0	—	Two-thirds	Balance ..	2
7th Jan., 1914	1,170½	380 0 0	—	All ..	—	3
8th December	1,500	500 0 0	—	All ..	—	4
20th December	845	352 19 0	—	One-half	Balance ..	5
31st December	2,375	1,094 14 6	—	All ..	—	6
30th April, 1914	3,535	1,274 6 0	—	One-half ..	Balance ..	7
30th April, 1914	250	84 18 0	—	All ..	—	8
31st December	335	107 12 6	—	One-third	Balance ..	9
27th Jan., 1914	1,707	498 2 6	—	—	All ..	10
28th Feb., 1914	846	397 6 0	25	—	Balance ..	11
19th Feb., 1914	307	97 11 0	40	—	Balance ..	12
29th Jan., 1914	610	498 0 0	—	All ..	—	13
27th Jan., 1914	270	162 1 0	5	—	Balance ..	14
30th April, 1914	730	351 10 0	—	All ..	—	15
30th April, 1914	1,617	546 7 0	240	One-sixth ..	Balance ..	16
March 1914	343	97 18 0	16	—	Balance ..	17
28th Feb., 1914	6,377½	1,610 8 0	1,808	120 Crans ..	Balance ..	18
28th Feb., 1914	5,890	1,084 16 0	1,991	15 Crans ..	Balance ..	19
16th Mar., 1914	50,121	11,013 13 3	5,305	600 Crans ..	Balance ..	20
14th Mar., 1914	24,923	4,374 2 0	4,311	151 Crans ..	Balance ..	21
May, 1914	360	117 0 0	—	All ..	—	22
16th Jan., 1914	2,420	643 19 6	—	Five-twelfths	Balance ..	23
6th March, 1914	1,608	276 12 0	—	—	All ..	24
February, 1914	2,313	876 14 6	—	One-quarter	Balance ..	25
February, 1914	2,761	1,162 10 6	—	One-sixth	Balance ..	26
February, 1914	3,909	1,417 13 0	—	One-quarter	Balance ..	27
27th Feb., 1914	4,887	1,072 0 6	248	—	Balance ..	28
28th Feb., 1914	5,499	2,446 8 6	—	—	All ..	29
March, 1914	1,861	719 17 0	—	One-third	Balance ..	30
6th March, 1914	1,686	835 1 6	—	—	All ..	31
9th March, 1914	398	176 4 0	—	—	All ..	32
Totals	140,408½	30,938 4 8	14,079			

APPENDIX

WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where Herrings were Cured for Exportation.	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was Captured.	No. of Steam Drifters that Fished.
		(10).	(11).	(12).
1	Howth ..	—	November ..	—
2	Arklow ..	—	December ..	1
3	Courtown ..	—	November ..	—
4	Currane ..	—	November ..	—
5	Wexford ..	—	November ..	—
6	Boshare ..	—	November ..	—
7	Dunmore East ..	—	December ..	9
8	Helwick Head ..	—	April ..	—
9	Youghal ..	—	December ..	—
10	Ballycrotin ..	—	December ..	—
11	Bantry ..	Bantry	January, 1914 ..	—
12	Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere	December ..	—
13	River Shannon ..	—	December ..	—
14	North Aran ..	Kilrowan	December ..	—
15	Galway ..	—	November ..	—
16	Burtonport ..	Burtonport	February, 1914 ..	4
17	Kincasslagh ..	Gortnasale	February, 1914 ..	—
18	Mulroy ..	Downings	February, 1914 ..	49
19	Rathmullan ..	Rathmullan	February, 1914 ..	42
20	Buncrana ..	Buncrana	February, 1914 ..	156
21	Londonderry ..	Londonderry	February, 1914 ..	79
22	Cushendall ..	—	January, 1914 ..	—
23	Kilkeel ..	—	December ..	—
24	Greencore ..	—	January, 1914 ..	—
25	Dundalk ..	—	November and December	—
26	Blackrock ..	—	December ..	—
27	Annagasson ..	—	December ..	—
28	Clogher Head ..	Clogher Head	November ..	—
29	Belbeggan ..	—	January, 1914 ..	—
30	Skerries ..	—	January, 1914 ..	—
31	Loughshinny ..	—	December ..	—
32	Rush ..	—	November ..	—

No. 7 (a.)—continued.

FISHERY, 1913-1914—continued.

Number of Irish Fishing Vessels (of 1st or 2nd Class Employed). (13).	Number of Irish Row Boats. (14).	Number of Carracks or Canoes. (15).	Observations. (16).	Coast Guard or Collecting Station. (17).	No.
7	—	—	—	Howth ..	1
37	—	—	—	Arklow ..	2
30	1	—	—	Courtown ..	3
—	11	—	—	Curradoo ..	4
2	—	—	—	Wexford ..	5
16	—	—	—	Rosslare ..	6
4	—	—	—	Dunmore East ..	7
7	—	—	—	Helwick Head ..	8
2	3	—	—	Youghal ..	9
—	10	—	—	Ballycotton ..	10
—	16	—	—	Bantry ..	11
—	9	—	—	Castletownbere ..	12
—	10	—	—	River Shannon ..	13
—	—	18	—	North Ann ..	14
30	—	—	—	Galway ..	15
4	—	—	—	Burtonport ..	16
6	—	—	—	Kinsaslough ..	17
13	—	—	—	Mulroy ..	18
—	—	—	—	Rathmullan ..	19
5	—	—	—	Buncrana ..	20
3	—	—	—	Londonderry ..	21
—	5	—	—	Cashinella ..	22
15	—	—	—	Edkeel ..	23
1	10	—	—	Greenore ..	24
19	—	—	—	Dundalk ..	25
10	—	—	—	Blackrock ..	26
10	—	—	—	Annagassan ..	27
—	21	—	—	Clogher Head ..	28
5	4	—	—	Bellbeggan ..	29
14	—	—	—	Skerris ..	30
—	8	—	—	Loughshinny ..	31
2	—	—	—	Bush ..	32

APPENDIX No. 7 (b.).

WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1913-14.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.			Quantity.	Value.
				Owts.	£ s. d.
Ringsend ..	Dublin			1½	0 18 6
Kingstown ..	Kingstown			½	0 15 0
Bray ..	Bray			3	2 6 6
Morris Castle ..	Morris Castle and Tinnaburna ..			54	16 0 0
Ballygeary ..	Ballygeary			64½	58 15 0
Carnore ..	Carnore Pier			20½	10 19 0
Passage East ..	Passage East			24	2 8 0
Rathcormey ..	Rathcormey			22	10 2 0
Upper Cove ..	Kinsale			224	85 3 0
Ballyally ..	Trafalgar			21	9 0 0
Baltimore ..	Baltimore			168	57 14 0
*Schull ..	Schull, Dunmanus, and Baltimore ..			64	25 13 0
Crookhaven ..	Crookhaven, Goleen, and Spanish Cove ..			22	11 0 0
Knightstown ..	Valentia Harbour			23	6 18 0
Cahersiveen ..	Coomana and Cooseroom			13½	4 13 0
Ballinagall ..	Doneen and Ballydavid			14	3 6 0
Seafield ..	Seafield			110	25 10 0
Liscannor ..	Liscannor			10	5 0 0
South Arran ..	South Arran Strand			1½	0 12 0
Roundstone ..	Roundstone			4½	3 1 0
Cleggan ..	Cleggan and Inishbofin			3	1 2 6
Keel ..	Doagh, Keem, and Keel			73	37 0 0
Belmullet ..	Belmullet			54½	42 13 6
Elly Bay ..	Scotchport			15	8 0 0
Ballyglass ..	Blind Harbour			40	20 0 0
Ross ..	Lacken and Kilcummin			100	68 0 0
Killybegs ..	Killybegs			82	44 17 6
Teelin ..	Teelin and Gladmageerah			16	5 8 0
Bunbeg ..	Bunbeg			32	12 6 0
Moville ..	Moville			36½	10 4 0
Portavogie ..	Portavogie			24	7 0 0
Ardglass ..	Ardglass			34	13 5 0
Annalong ..	Annalong			67	18 17 0
Omee ..	Omee, Greys Quay			56	14 0 0
Total				1,498½	642 7 6

* 11 barrels cured at Schull.

APPENDIX No. 8.
BEAM AND OTTER TRAWLING.

APPENDIX

BEAM AND OTTER

(REPLIES FROM

Station.	How many men from your Station were engaged in the trawling industry?	How many boats were regularly engaged in Beam trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station?			What was the tonnage of the motor boats?		
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 and not exceeding 20 tons.	Over 20 and not exceeding 30 tons.
Heath	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Kingscote	142	-	-	8	(a) 10	-	7	-	-	-
Kingscote	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arklow	20	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Courtown	40	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	-	-
Wexford	24	-	-	5*	-	-	6*	-	-	-
Arthurs town	61	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dunmore East	12	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-
Helvieck Head	48	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Youghal	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Ballycotton	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
East Ferry	30	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-
Upper Cove	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courtmasherry	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ross Barr	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Union Hall	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Castletownshend	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymore	12	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Schull	29	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	-
Castletownbere	4	(b) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahycrovan	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle	119	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbot	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Shannon	5	(c) 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Renmore	60	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Arm	24	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claggan	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rossmore	24	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ross	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Imagerrone	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Ragley	17	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Mullaghmore	52	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Ballyshannon	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Ball Hill	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Sheephaven	13	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Mulroy	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Rothmalion	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Buncrana	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Greencastle	24	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	-	-
Moville	64	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	-
Ballycastle	51	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-
Portrush	37	-	-	-	-	12	7	11	1	-
Cushinstall	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-
Portmuck	12	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-
Carriekfergus	18	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	-	-
Rangor	25	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	5	-
Claghy	60	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-
Newcastle	21	-	-	-	(d) 1	-	7	-	-	-
Clogher Head	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Balbriggan	40	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Skerries	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Loughshanny	50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rush	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Malahide	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	1,468	2	2	115	11	30	250	27	11	-

(a) Two of 11 tons; two of 65 tons; one of 63 tons; one of 53 tons; one of 48 tons, one of 47 tons; one of 46 tons.
 * Boats engaged in both Beam and Otter trawling.

No. 8.

TRAWLING, 1913.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the tonnage of the sailing boats?						During what months was fishing carried on?	Station.
Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 and not exceeding 20 tons.	Over 20 and not exceeding 30 tons.	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 tons.	Over 40 and not exceeding 50 tons.	Over 50 tons.		
1	2	-	1	-	-	January to June and October to December.	Howth
7	-	-	4	1	3	All the year	Ringsend
-	1	-	1	-	-	January to March, and October to December.	Kingstown
5	-	-	-	-	-	May to October	Arklow
11	4	-	-	-	-	February to October	Courtown
4	2	-	-	-	-	All the year	Wexford
50	-	-	-	-	-	August and September	Arthurs town
4	-	-	-	-	-	April to October	Dunmore East
11	1	-	-	-	-	All the year	Helwick Head
-	3	-	-	-	-	August to November	Youghal
5	1	-	-	-	-	February to November	Ballycotton
9	3	1	-	-	-	All the year	East Ferry
-	-	2	-	-	-	August, September and October	Upper Cove
1	1	-	-	-	-	March to December	Courmescherry
1	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Ross Bar
2	2	-	-	-	-	do.	Unson Hall
-	2	-	-	-	-	do.	Castletownshend
-	-	2	-	-	-	do.	Balmore
1	2	2	1	-	-	January to October	Schull
-	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Castletownbere
-	1	-	2	1	-	do.	Ballycrovane
-	-	7	11	3	-	do.	Dingle
-	4	-	-	-	-	May to November	Yarbert
-	-	-	-	-	-	January, February, and October to December.	River Shannon
-	12	-	-	-	-	All the year	Benmore
-	1	1	5	-	-	do.	North Aran
2	2	-	-	-	-	do.	Cloggan
6	-	-	-	-	-	March to October	Reamoney
1	-	-	-	-	-	August to October	Ross
10	-	-	-	-	-	April to September	Janiscrone
8	-	-	-	-	-	do.	Ragley
15	-	-	-	-	-	January, and April to November	Mullaghmore
6	-	-	-	-	-	March to November	Ballyshannon
8	-	-	-	-	-	January to March and June to December.	Bell Hill
2	-	1	-	-	-	June, July and August	Sheephaven
-	-	1	1	-	-	July and August	Mulroy
-	5	-	-	-	-	March to November	Rathmullen
13	4	-	-	-	-	do.	Buncrana
22	-	-	-	-	-	May, August, and September	Greencastle
7	1	-	-	-	-	All the year	Moyville
3	2	-	-	-	-	July, August, and September	Ballycathic
1	-	-	-	-	-	March to September	Portrush
1	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Cashendall
1	-	-	-	-	-	do.	Portmuck
7	-	-	-	-	-	do.	Carrickfergus
6	1	-	-	-	-	do.	Ranger
5	4	-	-	-	-	January to March, and October to December.	Cloghy
3	3	1	-	-	-	January to May, and October to December.	Newcastle
1	1	-	-	-	-	January to April, and September to December.	Clogher Head
-	8	4	3	-	-	All the year	Balbriggan
-	4	-	-	-	-	July to November	Slurges
-	2	1	-	-	-	January, and September to December.	Loughabanny
-	2	-	-	-	-	January and March, and October to December.	Rush
2	-	-	-	-	-	October, November and December.	Malahide
218	61	23	29	5	3	Totals.	

(a) 42 tons; and one of 10 tons.

(b) One of 20 tons.

(c) One of 9 tons.

(d) One of 17 tons.

P

APPENDIX No. 9.

LONG LINE FISHERY, 1913.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year ?		How many boats were engaged in long line fishing ?					During what months do they fish with long lines ?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.	
	Men.	Boys.						
Kingstown ..	296	-	16	35	15	-	-	All the year.
Wicklow ..	55	-	1	8	4	-	-	January to March, and August to December.
Wexford ..	20	-	-	4	-	-	-	January to March, and December.
Queensstown	28	-	-	6	1	-	-	April to October.
Kinsale ..	103	5	-	37	8	-	3	All the year.
Skibbereen ..	294	2	5	51	10	-	4	All the year.
Valentia ..	86	-	-	7	1	-	-	January to June, and November and December.
Dingle ..	246	-	1	21	51	4	3	January to July; November and December.
Kilkeo ..	167	-	-	1	-	36	4	All the year.
Galway ..	1,219	3	-	103	153	145	35	All the year.
Keel ..	46	-	-	3	5	-	-	February to May.
Belmullet ..	99	-	-	13	17	-	-	February to September.
Sligo ..	151	-	-	21	0	-	1	All the year.
Killybegs ..	623	-	-	128	23	-	-	All the year.
Rathmullen ..	84	-	2	17	7	-	-	All the year.
Moyle ..	293	-	-	68	-	-	-	All the year.
Ballycastle ..	233	-	-	79	9	-	-	All the year.
Carrickfergus	53	-	-	20	6	-	-	All the year.
Donaghadee	40	-	-	23	4	-	-	January to March, and October to December.
Newcastle ..	58	-	-	11	6	-	-	All the year.
Dundalk ..	116	-	-	25	-	-	-	January to October.
Malshide ..	63	2	1	12	0	-	-	All the year.
Totals ..	4,341	12	26	696	350	185	60	

APPENDIX No. 10.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY

No.	Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Lobster Fishing this year?					How many people (total) followed it?	During what months?
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.		
1	Kingstown ..	-	13	5	-	-	39	All the year
2	Wicklow ..	-	1	1	-	-	6	June to August
3	Wexford ..	-	15	-	-	-	33	June to September ..
4	Tramore ..	-	34	21	-	1	149	April to October ..
5	Queenstown ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	March to September ..
6	Kinsale ..	-	17	3	1	3	73	April to October ..
7	Skibbereen ..	-	96	3	1	5	331	June to October ..
8	Castletown ..	-	29	22	-	4	253	All the year
9	Valentia ..	-	11	8	11	18	169	April to October ..
10	Dingle ..	1	18	56	10	1	251	April to September ..
11	Kilkee ..	-	2	-	11	1	31	July to September ..
12	Galway ..	1	83	111	106	113	926	April to November ..
13	Keel ..	-	-	30	-	-	123	March to October ..
14	Belmullet ..	-	21	54	16	-	271	April to October ..
15	Sligo ..	-	12	11	7	1	113	March to October ..
16	Killybegs ..	-	78	28	-	-	442	All the year
17	Rothamullen ..	-	49	11	-	-	187	May to October ..
18	Morelle ..	-	13	1	-	-	98	March to October ..
19	Ballycastle ..	-	32	8	-	-	95	All the year
20	Carrickfergus ..	-	9	5	-	-	27	All the year
21	Dunagbadee ..	-	22	31	-	-	109	All the year
22	Newcastle ..	-	19	11	-	4	61	All the year
23	Dundalk ..	-	20	5	-	-	72	March to September ..
24	Malinbeg ..	-	5	9	-	-	39	All the year
Totals ..		2	604	445	163	151	3,596	

* Many thousands of dozens of lobsters not included in above are sold direct to Companies who

1913 — (REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured by all the boats? * Dozens.	Where were the Lobsters sold?	What was the average price? Per Dozen.	Value. £	No.
754	Locally, and in Dublin	9s. to 15s. 2d.	382	1
17	Dublin,	16s. 7d.	14	2
862	Locally, and in London	8s. to 10s. 9d.	374	3
3,383	Locally, and in London and Ostend	8s. to 12s.	1,578	4
8	Locally, and in Cork and Dublin	9s.	4	5
1,709	Cork, Ostend, and to English Lobster Cutters	8s. to 10s.	744	6
14,300	Locally, and to English Lobster Cutters	8s. to 9s.	6,374	7
3,800	Locally, and in London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	8s. to 10s.	1,826	8
3,243	Locally, Cork and London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	9s. to 12s.	2,583	9
12,400	Locally, and in Dublin, Youghal and London	8s. to 10s.	5,847	10
104	Locally, and in English Markets	6s. to 12s.	82	11
15,806	Locally, and in Liverpool and London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	6s. to 12s. 6d.	5,795	12
2,583	Locally	8s. 6d. to 10s.	1,118	13
5,981	Locally, and in Dublin, Sligo and London	7s. to 12s.	2,407	14
1,654	Locally, and in London, Liverpool and Dublin	6s. to 14s.	725	15
10,000	Locally, and in Dublin, Strabane, Belfast, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham and Leicester.	6s. to 12s.	3,644	16
3,090	Locally, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London.	6s. to 10s.	1,202	17
1,118	Locally, and in Manchester and Liverpool	7s. to 10s.	534	18
2,300	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester, and other English Markets.	6s. to 10s.	775	19
786	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester and Liverpool	10s. to 11s.	399	20
2,873	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester and Liverpool	6s. to 14s.	1,657	21
2,630	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester	6s. to 12s. 6d.	1,223	22
3,634	Locally, and in Dublin, Liverpool and Manchester	4s. to 12s.	1,562	23
1,890	Locally, and in Dublin	7s. to 13s. 11d.	904	24
100,611			43,004	

said Lobster Cutters round the coast and pick up their cargoes in harbours, creeks, and at sea.

APPENDIX

CRAB

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Crab fishing this year?					How many people followed it?	During what months?
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.		
Kingstown ..	-	10	4	-	-	26	All the year
Wicklow ..	-	1	1	-	-	6	June to August
Wexford ..	-	8	-	-	-	18	June to September
Tramore ..	-	24	7	-	-	73	April to October
Kinsale ..	-	6	2	-	-	27	May to October
Castletown ..	-	5	1	-	4	28	April to September
Galway ..	1	1	14	4	3	60	April to October
Killybegs ..	-	36	9	-	-	204	All the year
Rathmullen ..	-	16	-	-	-	59	May to October
Moreville ..	-	14	1	-	-	84	March to October
Ballycastle ..	-	32	9	-	-	86	All the year
Carrickfergus ..	-	8	1	-	-	22	All the year
Newcastle ..	-	2	-	-	-	5	May to October
Malahide ..	-	3	6	-	-	27	April to September
Totals ..	1	168	55	4	7	716	

No. 11.

FISHERY, 1913.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured off your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	Coast Guard Division.
No.		Per Dozen.	£	
5,130	Locally, and in Dublin,	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	56	Kingstown.
200	Locally,	2s.	2	Wicklow.
6,456	Locally,	1s.	27	Wexford.
23,458	Locally, and in London,	2s. to 2s. 9d.	228	Framore.
4,434	Locally, and in Cork,	1s. 10d. to 2s.	36	Kinsale.
2,400	Locally,	2s.	20	Castletown.
2,330	Locally, and in London,	1s. to 2s.	16	Galway.
66,444	London and Manchester,	6d.	145	Killybegs.
5,760	Locally, and in Glasgow,	6d. to 10d.	14	Rathmullen.
45,686	Locally, and in Manchester and Liverpool.	1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.	331	Meville.
51,228	Locally, Belfast, and English Markets.	1s. to 3s.	331	Ballycastle.
6,000	Locally, and in Belfast, and English Markets.	1s. 6d.	38	Carrickfergus.
6,372	Belfast,	2s.	53	Newcastle.
65,264	Dublin,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	348	Malahide.
283,912			1,645	Totals.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SHRIMP FISHERY, 1913.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	About how many people are engaged ? (1)	How is the catch disposed of ? (2)	What amount is sent to market in the year ? (3)	What is the average price ? (4)	What method of capture is adopted ? (5)	During what months does the fishing last ? (6)	Value. (7)
Queensstown ..	38	Sold in Queensstown, Cork, Dublin and London.	Tons cwt. qr. 3 7 0	4d. to 8d. per lb.	Shrimp trawls with iron or wooden frames	May to November.	£ 157

APPENDIX No. 13.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1913.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Where are the Public Beds situated ? (1)	What is their state as to stock and cleanliness ? (2)	Are they showing signs of improvement or decay ? (3)	Was there any Spawning during the most recent close season ? (4)
Wicklow ..	South of Courtown, from Roney Point to Morris Castle and Arklow Bay.	Beds well stocked and clean ..	Improvement	Not known.
Dingle ..	Spa : Tralee Bay	Good	Improvement	Yes.
Galway ..	Chambridge	Good, well stocked and clean ..	Improvement	Yes.
	Crusna	Good	Improvement	Yes, a slight fall.
	Ballynahill	Good	Improvement	Yes.
Kesh ..	Newport Bay and Westport Bay	Clean	Improvement	Yes.
Belmullet ..	Blackrock Bay	Good	Slight improvement	None observed.
Dundalk ..	In Channel at Ovensath, from Narrow Water Ferry to Two Mile River.	Stock fair and clean	No improvement	No.

In addition to the above, oysters are taken on licensed and private unlicensed beds. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six hundreds of the latter are included in Appendix No. 1

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1913—continued.

PUBLIC BEER.—(REVIEWS FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are undersized Oysters taken for sale? If so, kindly give particulars.	(5)	Are undersized Oysters taken to stock other beds?	How many boats were engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year?			The total number of men engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year.	(13)	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many hundreds were taken during the entire season?
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(14)
Wicklow ..	No ..	-	5	-	-	-	20	January to April, and September.	163	
Dingle ..	No ..	-	6	3	-	-	21	January to March, and November and December.	160	
Galway ..	No ..	-	-	-	117	10	312	December in Galway Bay; January to March, and October to December in Ballynaskill Bay.	4,477	
Keel ..	No ..	-	-	10	-	-	30	January to March, and October to December.	500	
Belmullet ..	No ..	-	-	2	-	-	7	January to March, and October to December.	120	
Dundalk ..	No ..	-	25	29	-	-	147	1st November to 16th January ..	3,240	
	Totals ..	-	36	44	117	10	537		8,050	

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.
 OYSTER FISHERY, 1913—continued.
 PUBLIC BEES.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	What was the average price per hundred obtained by the fishermen ? (15)	Where were the Oysters sold ? (16)	How were they conveyed there ? (17)	Value. (18)
Wicklow	4s. to 4s. 6d.	Locally	By cart	£ 24
Dingle	3s. 6d.	Galway, Dublin and London	By rail and steamer	28
Galway	5s. to 8s.	Locally	By cart and boat	1,200
Kel	4s. 6d.	Locally	By cart and boat	113
Balmalloy	4s.	Locally	By cart	24
Dundalk	5s. 6d.	Liverpool and Manchester	By rail and steamer	881
			Total	2,290

APPENDIX

MUSSEL

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale ?	If exported, to what place ?	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale ?	How much of this was for export ?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Tons.	Tons.
Wexford, ..	For export,	Bristol and Liverpool, ..	107	All ..
Tramore, ..	For export,	Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol,	21	All ..
Valentia, ..	For export,	Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol,	512	All ..
Sligo, ..	For export,	Glasgow and Liverpool,	70	All ..
Killybegs, ..	For local sale.	—	17½	—
Newcastle, ..	For export and local sale.	Whitehaven,	7½	5½
Dundalk, ..	For export,	Liverpool and Manchester,	385	All ..
Malahide, ..	For export,	Manchester and Liverpool,	6	All ..
		Totals	1,126½	1,106½

No. 14.

FISHERY, 1913.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price for those exported ?	How were they sent to market ?	How many people find employment gathering mussels ?	During what months was it carried on ?	Value (to nearest £).
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Par Ton. £ s. d.				£
5 0 0	By steamer ..	8	All the year	535
2 8 7	By rail and steamer.	20	January to April, and September to December.	51
3 1 1	By cart, rail, and steamer.	150	July to September ..	1,564
1 13 5	By cart, rail, and steamer.	30	January to March, and October to December.	117
—	—	8	January to April and December,	35
2 10 0	By steamer ..	3	January to May, and October to December.	19
1 2 0 } to 2 0 0 }	By rail and steamer.	130	January to April, and September to December.	489
2 5 0	By rail and steamer.	4	January and December.	14
		355		2,824

APPENDIX No. 15.
COCKLE FISHERY, 1913.
 (REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?		What was the average price per gallon?		How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment picking Cockles?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).
			For export.	For local sale.	For those exported.	For those sold locally.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Kingstown ..	For local sale ..	—	—	1,700	—	6d. to 1s.	Carried by gatherers	46	April to September	68
Wexford ..	For local sale ..	—	—	8,900	—	4d. to 6d.	Carried by gatherers	28	July to September	173
Tramore ..	For local sale ..	—	—	7,000	—	5d. to 10d.	By cart and rail ..	20	All the year ..	270
Kinsale ..	For local sale ..	—	—	1,800	—	6d.	Carried by gatherers	14	April to November	45
Valentia ..	For local sale ..	—	—	2,770	—	3d.	By cart and rail ..	50	March to September	35
Dingle ..	For export ..	Shipped from France.	900	—	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	—	By cart ..	20	April to September	73
Kesh ..	For local sale ..	—	—	1,300	—	6d.	By cart and oxcart ..	40	April to July ..	33
Sligo ..	For export and local sale.	Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.	1,000	4,302	4d.	4d.	By cart, rail and steamer; and carried by gatherers.	58	March to July ..	90
Bahamullen ..	For local sale ..	—	—	80	—	8d.	—	2	May to July ..	3
	Totals, ..		1,900	27,342				278		700

APPENDIX No. 16.

PERIWINKLE FISHERY, 1913.

APPENDIX

PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

No.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford ..	For export . .	London, Bristol, and Liverpool, ..	30½	-
2	Tramore ..	do. . . .	London, ..	156½	-
3	Queenstown	do. . . .	Cork, London, and Bristol, ..	43½	-
4	Kinsale ..	do. . . .	London, and Liverpool, ..	100	-
5	Skibberton .	do. . . .	London and France, ..	16½	-
6	Castletown .	do. . . .	London, ..	21	-
7	Valentia ..	do. . . .	London, Liverpool, and other English Markets	51	-
8	Dingle ..	do. . . .	Dublin, London, and Liverpool, ..	49½	-
9	Kilkee ..	For export and local sale.	London, and other English Markets, ..	70½	0
10	Galway ..	For export . .	London, Manchester and Liverpool, ..	236½	-
11	Keel..	do. . . .	London and Liverpool, ..	80	-
12	Belmullet ..	do. . . .	London, Liverpool, and Manchester, ..	54½	-
13	Sligo ..	For export and local sale.	London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, ..	67½	30
14	Killybegs ..	For export . .	London, Manchester, Liverpool and Leicester, ..	60	-
15	Rathmullen .	do. . . .	London, Liverpool, and Manchester, ..	17	-
16	Carrickfergus	do. . . .	Manchester and Liverpool, ..	1	-
17	Donaghadee	For export and local sale.	Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Leicester, Birmingham, and Manchester, ..	93½	7½
18	Newcastle ..	For export . .	London, Liverpool, and Birmingham, ..	27½	-
19	Dundalk ..	do. . . .	London, Liverpool, and Manchester, ..	38	-
20	Malahide ..	For export . .	Dublin, ..	2½	-
Totals ..				1,217½	33½

No. 16.

FISHERY, 1913.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people had employment gathering Periwinkles?	During what months was the gathering carried on?	Value.	No.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Average Price taken to be 3s. 6d. per cwt.				£	
	Cart, rail and steamer	39	May to October		1
	do.	105	All the year		2
	do.	63	do.		3
	do.	84	January to June, and September to December.		4
	do.	32	January to March, and September to December.		5
	Rail and steamer ..	60	January to May, and October to December.		6
	Cart, rail, and steamer	130	January to April, and October to December.		7
	do.	47	January to June, and August to December.		8
	do.	142	January to May, and September to December.		9
	do.	792	All the year		10
	do.	100	do.		11
	do.	140	January to June, and September to December.	4,378	12
	do.	141	All the year		13
	do.	95	do.		14
	do.	63	do.		15
	Rail and steamer ..	6	May and June		16
	Cart, rail, and steamer	172	All the year		17
	do.	69	January to May, and September to December.		18
	do.	43	All the year		19
	do.	8	May to July		20
		2,323			

APPENDIX No. 17.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions in regard to Loans to Fishermen.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1914.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in period.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of Persons to whom Recommended.	Amount of Loans Recommended in period.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Armagh	10	12	467 6 0	10	13	496 10 0
Cork	12	24	480 0 0	11	23	580 0 0
Down	18	26	1,677 0 0	18	26	1,967 0 0
Dublin	13	16	2,672 10 0	11	16	2,332 10 0
Longford	4	4	400 0 0	4	4	400 0 0
Louth	1	1	25 0 0	1	1	25 0 0
Wick	5	5	533 17 0	5	5	539 0 0
Wexford	5	6	76 0 0	5	6	76 0 0
Wicklow	29	47	9,439 0 0	29	47	9,479 0 0
Totals	97	166	15,990 13 0	94	141	15,705 0 0

APPENDIX No. 17.—continued.

LOANS.

TABLE No. 2.

TABLE showing purposes for which Loans exceeding £10 were applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1914.

COUNTY.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RECOMMENDED.							
	Purchasing Steam Fishing Boats.	Building Boats and installing Motor Engines therein.	Installing Motor Engines in existing Fishing Boats.	Purchasing existing Motor Fishing Boats or Shares thereof.	Purchasing Sailing Boats or Shares thereof.	Installing Steam Capstans.	Repairing Boats and Engines.	Purchasing Fishing Gear.
Antrim ..	—	1 of £80 1 of £85 1 of £89	1 of £89 1 of £98	1 of £33	1 of £12	—	1 of £14	—
Cork ..	—	—	1 of £485 10s.*	—	1 of £10 15s.	—	—	1 of £12 1 of £13
Down ..	—	—	1 of £45 1 of £70 1 of £100 1 of £135 1 of £200	—	1 of £16 1 of £30 1 of £70 1 of £150 1 of £160 1 of £300	—	1 of £68 1 of £80	1 of £45 1 of £50 1 of £130
Dublin ..	—	1 of £62 10s. 1 of £900	1 of £495 1 of £510	1 of £205	—	1 of £40 10s.	1 of £83 10s.	1 of £20 1 of £50 1 of £150
Londonderry ..	—	1 of £160	1 of £85 1 of £100	—	1 of £45	—	—	—
Louth ..	—	—	—	—	1 of £25	—	—	—
Waterford ..	—	—	1 of £30 1 of £95	1 of £425	—	—	—	—
Wexford ..	—	—	—	—	1 of £18 1 of £30	—	—	—
Wicklow ..	1 of £1,600	1 of £900 1 of £1,000 1 of £1,235 1 of £1,300	1 of £357 1 of £300 1 of £470 1 of £331 1 of £577	1 of £560	—	1 of £70 1 of £96 1 of £160 1 of £118	1 of £81 1 of £83 10s.	1 of £85 1 of £58 10s. 1 of £62 3 of £55 2 of £100 1 of £197 1 of £125 1 of £150

* This loan subsequently fell through owing to the death of one of the Applicants.

APPENDIX

(NON-CONGESTED)

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, the Total Repayments in respect of loans which have been issued by the Department between districts. This Statement also includes the Repayments made to at foot of unrepaid loans issued by the Board of Public Works on passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland)

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced to 31st March, 1914.	LOANS ADVANCED.				Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.
		To 31st March, 1913.	During the year ended 31st March, 1914.	Total to 31st March 1914.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim	89	4,949 13 9	157 10 0	5,107 3 9		5,550 1 3
Clare	62	758 10 0	-	758 10 0		800 17 3
Cork	193	2,642 17 6	165 5 0	2,808 2 6		2,968 7 0
Donegal	38	634 7 10	-	634 7 10		675 16 10
Down	115	10,606 16 0	1,271 0 0	11,967 16 0		12,943 7 3
Dublin	97	11,188 11 6	1,673 2 5	12,861 13 11		14,147 12 6
Galway	282	5,281 10 0	-	5,281 10 0		5,624 18 6
Kerry	13	198 10 0	-	198 10 0		204 13 0
Limerick	8	337 0 0	-	337 0 0		370 11 4
Londonderry ..	50	2,744 10 2	875 0 0	3,619 10 2		3,924 15 7
Louth	33	394 6 0	-	394 6 0		417 13 8
Mayo	185	1,392 19 6	-	1,392 19 6		1,467 5 11
Meath	2	22 10 0	-	22 10 0		23 12 6
Sligo	38	461 14 0	-	461 14 0		489 5 6
Waterford	60	1,026 5 0	574 0 0	1,600 5 0		1,721 11 5
Wexford	64	2,009 7 0	306 0 0	2,315 7 0		2,510 16 4
Wicklow	99	19,572 15 9	3,752 12 5	23,325 8 2		24,653 3 4
Totals	1,437	64,407 4 0	8,774 9 10	73,181 13 10		79,884 9 4

NOTE—One sum of £65, two of £50, and one of £28 6s. were received from borrowers in the year. These sums are not

No. 17—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3. (a)

on Open Accounts, and the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, 1914, to fishermen in non-congested the Department in respect of amounts outstanding on 31st March, 1900, the recommendation of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries between the Act, 1891, and the 31st March, 1900.

Amount of Promissory Notes recoverable and outstanding (including recoverable arrears) on the 31st March, 1900, in respect of Loans issued prior to that date.	Repayments to 31st March, 1914.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.		Irrecoverable.
			No. of Loans	Amount.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
139 2 0	2,131 9 1	2,277 12 7	12	390 1 9	-
227 11 10	995 9 7	33 11 6	-	-	8 8 0
1,274 18 6	2,905 3 3	357 2 3	-	-	-
193 11 3	852 3 8	-	1	17 4 5	-
266 11 8	7,601 0 5	5,509 7 11	6	116 8 1	3 2 6
1,470 18 8	8,150 14 11	6,762 12 0	27	705 4 3	-
2,398 7 1	7,764 10 0	5 7 7	-	-	263 8 0
469 4 0	604 19 3	-	-	-	8 17 9
235 2 10	577 2 8	28 11 6	-	-	-
308 14 11	2,311 11 4	1,818 14 3	3	102 4 9	-
66 16 7	458 2 4	26 7 11	-	-	-
306 5 1	1,773 11 0	-	-	-	-
-	21 14 0	1 18 6	-	-	-
92 10 8	581 16 2	-	-	-	-
86 5 9	1,001 1 1	756 16 1	-	-	-
148 3 3	1,893 3 4	684 3 4	2	11 3 2	70 9 9
542 15 10	0,239 18 17	10,583 16 3	36	772 4 4	-
8,176 19 11	50,805 10 10	34,246 1 8	87	2,055 10 9	344 6 0

year ended 31st March, 1914, as deposits towards cost of fishing boats and gear required by shown in above statement.

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

TABLE No. 3 (b).

STATEMENT giving particulars of Loans Advanced during the year ended 31st March, 1914, out of the sum of £4,000 placed at the disposal of the Department from the Development Fund for the purpose of providing power-driven Fishing Vessels.

Counties.	Total No. of Loans advanced to 31st March, 1914.	Loans Advanced.				Repayments to 31st March, 1914.	Outstanding Promissory notes not arrived at Maturity.	Arrears.		Irrecoverable.
		To 31st March, 1913.	During the year ended 31st March, 1914.	Total to 31st March, 1914.	Promissory notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.			No. of Loans.	Amount.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin	1	—	214 4 0	214 4 0	231 2 2	—	251 2 2	—	—	—
Wicklow	3	—	1,158 1 0	1,158 1 0	1,357 11 11	—	1,357 11 11	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	1,372 5 0	1,372 5 0	1,608 14 1	—	1,608 14 1	—	—	—

NOTE.—Three sums of £100 each were received from borrowers in the year ended 31st March, 1914, as deposits towards cost of power-driven fishing boats required by them. These sums are not shown in above statement.

APPENDIX No. 18.

PARTICULARS of LICENCE to Plant an OYSTER BED *Revoked* since date of last Report.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Locality of Bed.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
CO. MAYO. 29th January, 1897.	Major William A. Gore Saunders- Knox-Gore.	Killala Bay, .	About 375, .	12th January, 1914.

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. CORK.				
77	15th July, 1867.	John Smyth	John J. Smyth	Milton River ..
145	27th Dec., 1876	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham	Owenboy River..
186	26th May, 1944.	Gerald J. Macaura ..	Gerald J. Macaura ..	Lough Hyne ..
CO. KERRY.				
5	5th Feb., 1851 ..	John Mahony	Robert M'Clure	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do ..	Rev. Denis Mahony ..	Robert M'Clure	Do.
60	30th Dec., 1865 ..	Richard Mahony ..	R. P. Colomb	Kenmare Estuary
78	10th July, 1867 ..	Stephen E. Coffin ..	Stephen Pegma	River Shannon ..
84	11th Feb., 1868 ..	Charles Sandes	Charles F. Sandes ..	Do.
91	11th March, 1869	Richard J. Mahony ..	R. P. Colomb	Kenmare Bay ..
*92	Do ..	Sir John C. R. Colomb	Do. ..	Do.
125	14th Jan., 1871	Robert M'Cowen ..	W. H. M'Cowen	Barrow Harbour
158	6th October, 1879	Charles Sandes	Charles F. Sandes ..	River Shannon..
162	17th Nov., 1882	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
183	3rd January, 1896	Samuel T. Heard ..	Samuel T. Heard ..	Kenmare Bay ..
CO. CLARE.				
179	24th June, 1902	The Burren Fisheries, Limited.	D. J. Mooney	Poulnedogh Bay
180	29th July, 1903 ..	James Hynes	James Hynes	Do.
CO. GALWAY.				
15	21st August, 1856	William Foreman ..	Patrick Connolly ..	Ardbear Bay ..
10	3rd Feb., 1860 ..	Rev. R. H. Wall ..	Patrick Connolly ..	Mannin and Ard- bear Bays.

* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 19.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1913.

No of License.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			CO. CORK.
77	10 2 0	5	Almost unstocked. Nothing done to bed, save cutting off seaweed.
145	{ A 39 1 2 B 38 2 19	{ 21 24 }	Bed is in a very good condition. 10,500 oysters from Truro laid down, and doing well. About 3,000 taken off and 600 sold, realising £1. There was a fall of spat.
189	1 0 25	-	
			CO. KERRY.
5	165 2 0	140	Bed has been protected and kept clean. A few hundred oysters taken off for private consumption. Slight fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Nothing done to bed.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed disused.
78	212 0 0	-	Nothing done to bed.
84	56 0 0	15-20	Bed clean and in good order, and has been generally attended to. 12,000 oysters, value about £60, sold. About 8,000 oysters from River Shannon laid down. No fall of spat.
91	46 0 0	-	Nothing done to bed.
92	195 0 0	-	Part of bed clean and in good order; other parts overgrown with weed. Nothing done to bed.
125	84 1 25	10	Bed in good condition, and has been cleaned. 75,000 oysters sold, value about £300. 79,000 oysters from South of England laid down. No fall of spat.
158	217 0 25	-	Bed worked in connection with No. 84.
162	40 2 27	-	Bed not worked at present for want of capital.
163	214 0 35	-	Bed in excellent condition. 9,000 oysters from Truro laid down, and are doing very well. Some oysters taken off for private consumption.
			CO. CLARE.
179	60 0 0	-	Nothing done to this bed.
180	2 0 0	-	Bed has been cleaned, and is in fair condition. About 20,000 oysters, value £100, were taken off for consumption. 21,000 oysters from local beds laid down. No fall of spat was observed.
			CO. GALWAY.
15	90 2 0	2	Bed has been cleaned and is in good condition. No oysters planted. 2,000 taken off.
19	348 0 0	160	Bed in good condition. Good fall of spat. Nothing done to bed during year.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. GALWAY— (continued).				
33	6th April, 1864 .	Lord Wallecourt ..	D. J. Mooney	Galway Bay ..
149	30th June, 1877	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
37	31st Oct., 1864 .	John Kendal	Patrik Connelly	Ardbear and Mannin Bays.
46	31st Dec., 1864..	P. Macaulay	Duke of Manchester ..	Ballinakill and Barmadeg Bays
114	26th Dec., 1871 .	Colin Hugh Thomson ..	A. J. D. Thomson ..	Killybeg Bay ..
115	26th Feb., 1872 ..	W. and J. St. George .	J. St. George	Galway Bay ..
170	9th June, 1892 .	Thomas Nilan (jun.) ..	The West of Ireland Fisheries, Ltd.	Do.
171	9th Nov., 1893 .	John MacSheehy ..	Do.	Ballinakill Harbour.
181	4th June, 1904 .	The Most Rev. John Healy, p.m., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	The Most Rev. John Healy, p.m., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	Streamstown Bay
CO. MAYO.				
8	17th Nov., 1852	John C. Garvey . ..	F. C. Garvey	Clew Bay ..
141	28th Dec., 1876 .	Francis Mulholland ..	Francis Mulholland ..	Do.
*172	6th May, 1893 ..	William Cooey	Michael Moran	Do. ..
173	29th Dec., 1896	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully.	Superior of Franciscan Monastery, Achill.	Achill Sound ..
CO. SLIGO.				
7	17th Nov., 1832	Thomas White	Counaught Fisheries and Produce Co., Ltd.	Balladare Bay .

* Licence No. 133, dated 16th August, 1875, to John Kendal, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 19—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1913—con.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. F.	Acres.	
			CO. GALWAY—(continued).
33	1,770 0 0	100	Beds in good condition. About 8,000 oysters, value £24, taken off and sold.
149	153 3 8	-	
37	236 0 0	10	Bed in good condition and has been cleaned. About 2,000 oysters taken off. Good fall of spat.
66	150 0 0	150	Nothing done to bed.
114	201 2 0	60	Bed in fair condition. 500 oysters taken off and 400 oysters sold for consumption, realising £2. Shells have been laid down for oysters to spat on, but so far without success.
115	810 0 0	80	No report received.
170	502 3 3	-	Do.
171	390 3 0	-	Bed in very clean condition. About 20,000 oysters, realising £100, sold. About 60,000 oysters from Clarenbridge and Trillick laid down.
181	104 0 0	-	Bed has been partially cleaned and is in good order. About 3,000 oysters taken off for private consumption. Some spat has fallen.
			CO. MAYO.
8	108 3 33	4	Bed in fair and improving condition; has been continually dredged. A large number of oysters were sold and some taken off for private consumption. None laid down. A good fall of spat.
141	12 1 20	8	Nothing done to bed.
172	44 0 37	10	Bed in good condition, and has been cleaned. 700 oysters from Westport laid down. 700 oysters sold, realising about £2.
175	125 0 0	-	Bed in fair condition. About 200 oysters taken off for consumption.
			CO. SLIGO.
7	134 1 26	10	A small portion of bed cleaned. 32,400 oysters from Cornwall laid down.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licences.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. SLIGO— (continued).				
49	13th April, 1863	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Jesslyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Drumcliffe Bay .
59	1st Dec., 1865 ..	Richard J. Verschoyle .	Ownership undecided ..	Ballisodare Bay .
66	15th June, 1867 .	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Jesslyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Drumcliffe Bay .
86	13th March, 1868	Colonel Edward Cooper	H. G. L'Estrange ..	Ballisodare Bay .
101	12th March, 1870	R. J. Verschoyle ..	Ownership undecided ..	Ballisodare Bay .
102	22nd April, 1871	Agnes M. Nicholson ..	Connought Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Sligo Bay ..
121	24th Feb., 1873 .	R. J. Verschoyle ..	Ownership undecided ..	Ballisodare Bay .
135	27th Jan., 1875 .	St. Geo. Jones Martin .	R. Fraser	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1884	Percy Harding Russ ..	Connought Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Ballisodare Bay .
169	22nd Dec., 1891	Alex. Joseph Crichton..	Alex. Joseph Crichton ..	Do.
176	25th August, 1896	Catherine Phibbs ..	Owen Phibbs	Do.
CO. DONEGAL.				
110	27th July, 1871 .	F. Mansfield	Michael McNelis	Lough Swilly ..
133	15th Oct., 1874 .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..
CO. LOUTH.				
57	1st Dec., 1865 .	John O'Hara Woodhouse	Michael Hardy	Corlingford Lough
65	4th June, 1886 .	Do.	Do. ..	Do .

No. 19—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1913—con.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. B. P.	Acres.	
			CO. SLEIGO—(continued).
49	148 3 0	40	Bed mostly covered by drifting sand. Nothing done to bed during year.
59	54 0 0	20	No report received.
66	87 0 0	10	Bed partly covered with sand. 200 oysters taken off for private consumption. A little fall of spat perceived.
86	190 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. 3,500 American oysters laid down. 1,500 oysters, value £5 10s., taken off for consumption. No fall of spat.
101	13 2 0	2	No report received.
102	52 2 10	25	Bed in clean and good condition; has been cleaned and dredged. 100,000 oysters from Cornwall laid down. There was a slight fall of spat.
121	114 0 30	9	No report received.
135	77 1 23	35	Bed fairly well stocked. About 10,000 oysters sold for consumption. 2,000 oysters from Belmullet laid down. A fair fall of spat.
163	130 2 21½	14	Bed in good condition; has been cleaned and dredged. 900,000 oysters from Cornwall laid down. 400,000, value £1,500, sold for consumption. Moderate fall of spat.
169	100 3 30	-	Bed partly stocked. 500 oysters taken from bed, value about £3. No fall of spat.
176	81 1 2	-	Bed in a good state and has been cleaned. 3,500 oysters from Westport Bay, have been laid. No foreign oysters were laid down. No fall of spat perceived.
			CO. DONEGAL.
110	25 1 0	10	Nothing done to beds during past year.
133	12 2 0		
			CO. LOUTH.
37	54 0 0	50	These two beds are worked together. Large quantity of American oysters laid down. 1,321,325 oysters sold for consumption, realising about £2,100.
65	96 0 0		

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant MUSSEL BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. MEATH.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906 ..	John King ..	John King ..	River Nanny ..
3	22nd August, 1907.	James J. King ..	James J. King ..	Do. ..
4	18th Nov., 1910 ..	John King ..	John King ..	Do. ..

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant PERIWINKLE BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
12	3rd January, 1906	Samuel T. Heard .	Samuel T. Heard .	Kenmare Bay ..

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.			2. Cross Lines.			3. Snap Nets.			4. Draft Nets.			5. Draft Nets.			6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.			7. Draft Nets for Pollen.			8. Pole Nets.			9. Bag Nets.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Dublin ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
2. Wexford ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
3. Waterford ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
4. Lismore ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
5. Cork ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
6 ² . Bantry ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-
7 ¹ . Killarney ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
7 ² . Waterville ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
8. Limerick ..	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10	0	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
9 ² . Connemara ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
10 ¹ . Ballynakill ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
10 ² . Bunclogh ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
11. Ballina ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
12. Sligo ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
15 ¹ . Londonderry ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
15 ² . Coleraine ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	-	-	-
16. Ballycastle ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-
17 ² . Dundalk ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	-	-	-

No. 20.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1913.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	CO. MEATH.
2	11 2 0	Bed fairly well stocked with marketable mussels. Two tons of mussels laid down. About 2½ tons, value £6 17s. 6d., sold for consumption. There was a good fall of spat.
3	4 1 30	Bed badly stocked. Five cwts., value 17s. 6d., taken off. No fall of spat.
4	1 1 8	Bed in good condition, and well stocked. Three tons of mussels planted. Three tons of mussels, value £8 5s., sold for consumption. There was a fall of spat.

No. 21.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1913.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	CO. KERRY.
2	214 0 35	Bed is fully stocked. No periwinkles laid down.

No. 22.

used for Fishing for Salmon, &c., at date of this Report.

10. Fly Nets.	11. Stake Nets.	12. Head Weirs.	13. Box, Crib, &c.	14. Gap, Eye, &c.	15. Sweep-ers.	16. Coghills.	17. Loop Nets.	18. Long Lines for White Trout.	19. Eel Trap.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	7 10 0
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	3 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	0 10 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold																		
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Grib, &c.	13. Gaps, Eyes, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Cogwheels.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen.	18. Long Lines for White Trout.	19. Eel Traps.
1. Dublin,	108	-	-	16	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford,	158	2	-	87	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford,	272	-	100	34	79	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore,	225	2	23	15	94	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork,	232	-	-	56	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon)	81	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen,	16	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ² . Bantry	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare	93	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 ¹ . Killarney,	211	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 ² . Waterville,	189	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick,	461	6	23	63	16	-	6	-	-	37	-	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway,	132	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 ² . Connemara,	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ¹ . Ballyvaughan,	104	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ² . Bangor,	66	-	-	13	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina,	82	-	-	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo,	55	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon,	131	6	-	21	14	-	3	-	-	1	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny,	207	-	-	10	187	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	18	-	2	-
15 ¹ . Londonderry,	255	-	-	36	118	-	5	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ² . Coleraine,	145	-	-	11	13	76	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	60	-	91	-	-
16. Ballycastle,	62 ²	-	-	9	16	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda,	102	3	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 ² . Dundalk,	52	-	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1913,	3,026	19	214	649	607	76	17	25	-	48	1	95	348	-	61	18	91	2	1
Total, 1912,	3,533	23	239	747	717	66	22	32	-	43	1	95	360	-	61	22	106	2	1

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	8. Bag Nets,	4 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	9. Fly Nets,	4 do.
5. Drift Nets,	5 do.	10. Stake Nets,	4 do.

* Includes 3 licences issued free and 17 issued at half price.

No. 23.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1913.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	Amount reserved for Prizes. Sale of Forfeited Engines. Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	Amount of Subscriptions received.	Total Amount received.	Average No. of persons employed.	DISTRICT.
£ s. d. 179 0 0	£ s. d. 12 10 0	£ s. d. 9 9 0	£ s. d. 27 14 0	£ s. d. 219 13 0	242	1. Dublin.
235 0 0	17 0 0	26 5 3	10 0 0	470 5 3	637	2. Wexford.
1,041 10 0	55 0 0	47 11 5	187 10 0	1,341 11 5	1,003	3. Waterford.
623 10 0	232 19 0	99 7 11	236 1 0	1,390 17 11	887	4. Lismore.
440 0 0	38 19 0	39 17 8	435 8 0	1,004 4 8	622	5. Cork.
130 0 0	4 8 0	25 12 6	75 5 0	235 5 6	279	Do. (Bandoo)
37 0 0	—	1 11 5	35 0 0	73 11 5	58	6. Skibbereen.
23 0 0	—	3 6 1	30 15 0	57 1 1	44	6. Bantry.
54 0 0	2 5 0	—	100 0 0	156 5 0	63	6. Keshmara.
355 0 0	31 14 0	16 11 10	282 9 0	688 14 10	489	7. Killybegney.
228 0 0	—	2 6 3	78 0 0	298 6 3	208	7. Waterville.
2,353 0 0	83 13 6	158 9 5	228 10 3	2,823 13 2	1,826	8. Limerick.
461 10 0	24 10 0	5 3 3	277 0 6	670 3 9	264	9. Galway.
100 0 0	91 6 0*	—	—	251 6 0	164	9. Coanemara.
131 0 0	—	—	38 5 0	109 5 0	158	10. Ballynaskill.
128 0 0	18 19 0	—	50 0 0	226 19 0	207	10. Bangor.
336 0 0	77 4 0	7 9 8	254 10 0	678 3 8	419	11. Ballina.
89 0 0	39 15 0	1 11 6	224 5 6	347 12 0	122	12. Sligo.
344 0 0	—	6 10 8	249 8 6	639 19 2	414	13. Ballyshannon.
851 10 0	9 10 0	25 1 11	—	876 1 11	1,241	14. Letterkenny.
857 0 0	92 0 0	320 9 8†	990 0 0	1,509 9 8	1,304	15. Londonderry.
629 10 0	87 3 0	28 12 7	100 0 0	875 5 7	676	16. Coleraine.
237 10 0	5 0 0	1 14 0	—	264 4 0	239	16. Ballycastle.
494 10 0	17 18 0	19 18 8	156 19 6	639 6 2	754	17. Drogheda.
163 0 0	14 12 0	22 3 10	96 2 0	291 17 10	247	17. Dundalk.
10,778 10 4	949 5 6	323 4 6	3,382 3 3	15,938 3 3	13,130	Total, 1913.
11,459 5 0	845 14 0	629 13 2	3,366 5 2	16,291 3 4	14,142	Total, 1912.

men employed is made up as follows:—

11. Head Wears, 1 man.	16. Loop or Frame Nets, 1 man.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5). 2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen, 2 men.
13. Gap Rye, &c. 2 do.	18. Long Lines, 3 do.
14. Sweepers, 6 do.	19. Eel Trap, 3 do.
15. Coghills, 1 man.	

* Includes £9 overpaid and subsequently refunded.

† Includes a loan of £325 15s. repaid by Conservators before close of accounts.

APPENDIX No. 24.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1913, inclusive.

Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863,	5,559	7	6	1881,				1897,	10,525	0	0
1864,	6,841	5	0	1882,				1898,	10,421	0	0*
1865,	6,537	6	8	1883,				1899,	9,821	15	0†
1866,	6,828	16	8	1884,				1900,	9,521	15	0
1867,	6,947	0	0	1885,				1901,	9,210	10	0
1868,	6,667	0	0	1886,				1902,	9,275	0	0
1869,	6,444	8	4	1887,				1903,	9,795	15	0
1870,	7,233	3	4	1888,				1904,	10,360	0	0
1871,	8,364	5	0	1889,				1905,	10,862	5	0
1872,	8,369	5	0	1890,				1906,	11,042	10	0
1873,	8,515	5	0	1891,				1907,	10,667	15	0
1874,	8,776	0	0	1892,				1908,	10,276	5	0
1875,	8,894	5	0	1893,				1909,	10,937	0	0
1876,	9,265	15	0	1894,				1910,	11,049	10	0
1877,	9,241	15	0	1895,				1911,	10,942	0	0
1878,	9,290	5	0	1896,				1912,	11,429	5	0
1879,	9,350	15	0	"	Unaccounted			1913,	10,778	10	0
1880,	9,055	10	0	"	for in 1896,	18	0				

* Includes 22 2d Licences used in 1867, and not paid for until 1882.
 † Includes 1 Salmon Rod, 2 Bag Nets, and 7 1st Licences used in 1882, and not paid for until 1890.

APPENDIX No. 25.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	207	4	4
108 Salmon Rod Licences,	108	0	0			
16 Draft Net	48	0	0			
7 Drift Net	21	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	179	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	0	9	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	12	10	0
Subscriptions (including £14 16s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.)	—	—	—	27	14	0
Total,	—	—	—	£426	17	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	122	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	0	15	6			
Postage,	3	12	0			
Printing and Stationery,	7	4	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	54	4	8			
Salaries,	12	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	5	0			
Total,	—	—	—	200	1	8
Balance in Bank,	—	—	—	226	15	8
				£426	17	4

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	424	1	8
158 Salmon Rod Licences,	158	0	0			
2 Cross Line	4	0	0			
87 Draft Net	261	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	425	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	16	18	10
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	17	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	7	1	5
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction towards repairs to Weirs, &c.,	—	—	—	10	0	0
Overpayment refunded,	—	—	—	0	5	0
Total,	—	—	—	£900	6	11

APPENDIX NO. 25.—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	398	17	8			
Prosecutions,	28	16	9			
Postage,	2	19	4			
Printing and Stationery, . .	16	17	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	64	7	8			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors	2	6	6			
Total,	—	—	—	514	4	11
Balance, { In Bank,	378	8	11			
{ In hands of Clerk, . .	7	13	1	386	2	0
				£900	6	11

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	1,197	8	10
272 Salmon Rod Licences, . .	272	0	0			
169 Snap Net „	253	10	0			
34 Draft Net „	102	0	0			
79 Drift Net „	237	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
4 Stake Net „	120	0	0			
3 Box or Crib „	30	0	0			
17 Gaps or Eyes, for taking Eels, Licences,	17	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	1,041	10	0
Fines and Costs received, . .	—	—	—	34	0	5
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . .	—	—	—	55	0	0
Subscriptions, including £150 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—	—	—	154	0	0
Moiety of Rewards refunded by Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for 27 seals killed,	—	—	—	13	10	0
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for purchase of Motor Launch, . .	—	—	—	30	0	0
Refund in respect of Wages overdrawn for bailiffs,	—	—	—	10	0	0
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines and Fish,	—	—	—	3	11	0
Total,	—	—	—	£2,539	0	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,036	2	2
Prosecutions,	43	4	2
Postage,	9	18	8
Printing and Stationery, . .	21	11	6
Travelling,	34	6	10
Miscellaneous Expenses, . .	31	13	2
Salaries,	150	0	0

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Insurance of Employees,	19	9	2			
Commission on Sale of Licences, &c.,	41	2	6			
Motor Launch,	30	0	0			
Cleaning and Painting Launch, . .	0	6	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	27	7	8			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
Rent of Office,	10	0	0			
Rewards for killing Seals, Otters and Cormorants,	32	16	0			
Total,	—			1,491	0	10
Balance in Bank,	1,055	7	6			
Less amount due to Clerk, £1 2 10 } Less amount due to Bank on closing account, 6 5 3 }				7	8	1
				1,047	19	5
				£2,539	0	3

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year—						
In Bank,	486	9	10			
In hands of Licence Distributors,	42	0	0			
In Clerk's hands,	17	12	5			
				546	2	3
225 Salmon Rod Licences,	325	0	0			
2 Cross Line "	4	0	0			
23 Snap Net "	34	10	0			
15 Draft Net "	45	0	0			
94 Drift Net "	282	0	0			
1 Pole Net "	2	0	0			
3 Stake Net "	90	0	0			
1 Box or Orib "	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			692	10	0
Fines received,	—			17	14	7
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	—			11	13	4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, Subscriptions (including £126 8s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in connection with Artificial Propagation and £4 in connection with the destruction of Seals,	—			232	19	0
				236	1	0
Total,	—			£1,737	0	2

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows :—						
Water Bailiffs,	614	14	3			
Prosecutions,	20	15	5			
Postage,	6	8	8			
Printing and Stationery,	4	12	5			
Miscellaneous Expenses,	32	14	0			
Travelling Expenses,	64	15	8			
Salaries,	120	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	34	15	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors and Special Rewards to R. I. Constabulary,	5	0	1			
Rewards for killing Seals, Otters, Cranes, Cormorants, and Pike,	15	9	0			
Insurance of Inspector and Bailiffs,	17	0	10			
Rates, Rent of Boathouse, Bailiffs' Cottages and Hatcheries,	70	17	10			
Expenses of Banteer and Mallow Hatchery,	67	12	2			
Launch and Boat Expenses,	21	10	6			
Total,	—			1,096	5	10
Balance—In Bank,	531	17	4			
* In hands of Licence Distributors,	84	0	0			
In hands of Clerk,	24	17	0			
				640	14	4
				£1,737	0	2

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year—						
In Bank,	214	14	8			
In hands of Agent,	11	0	0			
				225	14	8
232 Salmon Rod Licences,	232	0	0			
56 Drift Net „	168	0	0			
10 Drift Net „	30	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			440	0	0
Fines received,	—			33	5	2
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Fish,	—			2	2	6

* Paid after closing of Accounts.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Produce of Sale of old Yawl,	—	—	—	2	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	38	19	0
Subscriptions (including £360 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	485	8	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	1,229	19	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	432	15	1			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	59	8	7			
Printing and Stationery,	10	11	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	152	1	7			
Salaries and Commissions,	121	6	8			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	6	8			
Cost of Motor Cycle,	48	2	11			
Cost of New Yawl,	16	10	0			
Cost of Portable House,	14	12	6			
				850	15	11
Balance {In Bank,	372	10	2			
{In hands of Clerk,	6	13	3	379	3	5
Total,	—	—	—	£1,229	19	4

The cash (£13) stated to be in hands of late Clerk and appearing in the 1912 accounts has been adjusted by transferring same to debit of account due him for commission on licences. The amounts of £1 17s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. omitted by the Clerk from the 1912 accounts are included in the Disbursements for the year 1913.

The matter of 13s. 10d. appearing as due to the Clerk in the 1912 accounts was adjusted in the 1913 accounts before the sum of £6 13s. 3d. cash in hands of Clerk was arrived at.

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	172	6	6
81 Salmon Rod Licences,	81	0	0			
33 Draft Net „	99	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	180	0	0
Fines received (including costs 10s.),	—	—	—	25	12	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	4	8	0
Subscriptions received (including £50 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	75	5	0
Total,	—	—	—	£457	12	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	160	10	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	0	9	0
Postage and Stationery,	1	0	0

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Advertising,	4	8	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	9	18	7			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	7	6			
Grants to Fishery Reward Fund, R. I. C.,	7	0	0			
Commission on sale of Licences,	9	0	0			
Insurance under Workmen's Compensation Acts,	6	2	10			
Insurance under National Health Act,	1	8	2			
Total,	—	—	—	268	4	7
Balance in Bank,	181	17	5			
In hands of Clerk,	7	10	0			
	—	—	—	189	7	5
				£457	12	0

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	45	1	10
16 Salmon Rod Licences,	16	0	0			
7 Draft Net „	21	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	37	0	0
Subscription received from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—	—	—	35	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	0	12	9
Fines Received,	—	—	—	0	18	8
Total,	—	—	—	£118	13	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	59	4	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	4	9	0			
Postage,	0	6	4			
Printing and Stationery,	1	12	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	4	6			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission on sale of licences,	1	17	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	10	0			
Total,	—	—	—	94	3	1
Balance, { In Bank,	24	2	5			
{ In Clerk's Hands,	0	7	9			
	—	—	—	24	10	2
				118	13	3

APPENDIX No. 35—continued.

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			30	1	8
2 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	2	0	0			
7 Draft Net „ . . .	21	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			23	0	0
Fines Received,	—			2	13	4
Interest,	—			0	12	9
Subscriptions (including £22 10s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—			30	15	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£87	2	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	25	4	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	1	0	0			
Postage,	0	7	6			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1	15	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	1	17	1			
Salaries,	10	10	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	3	0			
	0	13	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			42	10	5
Balance in Bank,	44	12	4			
	<hr/>			44	12	4
				<hr/>		
				£87	2	9

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			33	0	5
26 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	26	0	0			
6 Draft Net „	18	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			54	0	0
Subscriptions (including £80 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—			100	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			2	5	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£189	5	5

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	124	19	0			
Postage,	0	7	3			
Printing and Stationery,	1	5	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	4	8			
Salaries,	18	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			147	16	4
Balance { In Bank,	42	4	1			
{ Less outstanding cheque,	0	15	0			
	<hr/>					
				41	9	1
				<hr/>		
				£189	5	5

WATERVILLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year.	—			193	2	11
189 Salmon Rod Licences,	189	0	0			
3 Draft Net "	9	0	0			
2 Box or Crib "	20	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			218	0	0
Amount overlodged by Clerk,	—			0	10	0
Amount of Fines received,	—			1	6	8
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			78	0	0
Interest on Deposit Account	—			0	9	7
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£491	9	2

The Expenditure was as follows:

Water Bailiffs,	133	17	2			
Printing and Stationery,	1	7	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	40	2	9			
Salaries,	65	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	12	0	0			
Interest on Overdraft,	0	3	9			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			252	11	0
Balance,	—			238	18	2
	<hr/>					
				£491	9	2

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year:—						
A Division,	364	16	9	—		
B "	57	18	8	—		
C "	78	4	4	—		
	<hr/>					
				500	19	9

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
211 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	211	0	0			
48 Draft Net „ . . .	144	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			355	0	0
Fines received,	—			16	11	10
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—			34	14	0
Subscriptions (including £188 6s. from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			282	9	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£1,189	14	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	444	8	0			
Prosecutions,	39	4	7			
Printing and Stationery,	10	15	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	65	4	1			
Salaries,	140	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences (2 years)	52	18	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	13	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			761	3	6
Balance in Bank, A Division,	270	15	7			
„ B „	56	0	6			
„ C „	101	15	0			
	<hr/>			428	11	1
	<hr/>			£1,189	14	7

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			2,820	1	9
461 Salmon Rod Licences,	461	0	0			
6 Cross Line „	7	10	0			
23 Snap Net „	34	10	0			
66 Draft Net „	198	0	0			
76 Drift Net „	228	0	0			
6 Pole Net „	12	0	0			
37 Stake Weir „	1,110	0	0			
11 Box or Crib „	110	0	0			
192 Hel Gap Licences,	192	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			2,353	0	0
Fines received,	—			52	6	8
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	—			0	7	6

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Produce of Sales of Seized Fish,	—			0	17	6
Insurance Company: Compensation,	—			3	0	0
Kerry County Council: Compensation for Burning of Bailiff's Hut at Listowel,	—			33	13	6
Limerick County Council: Costs re Burning of Bailiff's Hut at Newport,	—			6	19	6
Sale of Old Boats	—			9	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			83	13	6
Subscriptions (including £123 17s. 3d. from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			228	10	3
Interest on Bank Account,	—			52	4	9
Total,	—			£5,643	14	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	2,217	18	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	260	18	4			
Postage,	26	2	8			
Printing and Stationery,	27	1	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	603	16	4			
Salaries,	205	5	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	40	2	2			
Total,	—			3,381	4	2
Balance, { In Bank,	2,185	13	11			
{ In hands of Clerk,	76	16	10			
				2,262	10	9
				£5,643	14	11

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			78	10	10
138 Salmon Rod Licences,	138	0	0			
11 Draft Net „	33	0	0			
1 Drift Net „	3	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
35 Gaps, Eyes or Basket Licences,	35	0	0			
1 Eel Trap Licence,	7	10	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			266	10	0
Subscriptions (including £50 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			277	0	6

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			21	10	0
Fines received,	—			4	0	0
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	4	3
Refunds,	—			0	19	0
To amount due to Bank in respect of payments made from petty cash,	—			53	4	0
To amount overlodged in Bank by Corrib Fisheries Association,	—			52	5	0
Total,	—			754	3	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	399	6	10			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	15	17	9			
Postage,	8	10	9			
Printing and Stationery,	5	19	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	133	17	5			
Salaries,	20	0	0			
Total,	—			583	11	9
Balance in Bank,	—			170	11	10
				£754	3	7

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			144	16	11
156 Salmon Rod Licences,	156	0	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes or Basket Licences,	4	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			160	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			91	6	0
Total,	—			£396	2	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	165	12	6
Postage,	2	3	9
Printing and Stationery,	10	4	8
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	41	10	9
Salaries,	31	5	0

* Includes a sum of £9 overpaid, which was refunded to fishery proprietors and paid by them to water bailiffs.

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commission on Sale of Licences,	5	9	0			
Total,	—			256	5	8
Balance in Bank,	—			139	17	3
				£396	2	11

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			133	12	3
104 Salmon Rod Licences,	104	0	0			
9 Draft Net „	27	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			131	0	0
Subscriptions,	—			38	5	0
Total,	—			£302	17	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	*126	5	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	4	6			
Postage,	1	1	11			
Printing and Stationery,	1	16	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	5	16	11			
Salaries,	23	0	0			
Commission,	6	8	9			
Total,	—			171	13	5
Balance in Bank,	—			131	3	10
				£302	17	3

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			294	7	9
66 Salmon Rod Licences,	66	0	0			
13 Draft Net „	39	0	0			
11 Drift Net „	33	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			158	0	0

* Includes a sum of £38 5s. subscriptions received by Conservators and paid to water bailiffs.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			18	19	0
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			50	0	0
Total,	—			£521	6	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	224	9	5			
Printing and Stationery,	1	13	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	2	12	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	0	5	0			
Salaries,	30	0	0			
Premium on Bailiff's Insurance,	6	6	10			
Office Rent,	1	0	0			
Subscription to Fishery Conference Committee,	1	0	0			
Total,	—			267	6	9
Balance, { In Bank,	235	9	10			
{ In Hands of Clerk,	18	10	2			
				254	0	0
				£521	6	9

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			195	1	8
82 Salmon Rod Licences,	82	0	0			
15 Draft Net "	45	0	0			
40 Drift Net "	120	0	0			
7 Boxes "	70	0	0			
22 Eel Gap Licences,	22	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			339	0	0
Fines received,	—			4	6	8
Law Costs,	—			3	3	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			77	4	0
Subscriptions (including grant of £250 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			254	10	0
Total,	—			£873	5	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	553	0	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	50	11	0

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Postage,	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	6	13	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	3	5	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	4	6	8			
Insurance of Employees, . . .	10	19	9			
Total,	—	—	—	669	15	11
Balance { In Bank,	200	0	0			
{ In hands of Clerk, . .	3	9	5			
	—	—	—	203	9	5
				£873	5	4

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . .	—	—	—	150	9	7
55 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	55	0	0			
9 Draft Net "	27	0	0			
1 Drift Net "	3	0	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes "	4	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	89	0	0
Fines received	—	—	—	1	11	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—	—	—	32	15	0
Subscriptions (including £100 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . .	—	—	—	224	5	6
Balance due to Bank, No. 1 a/c, .	—	—	—	57	13	5
Due to Clerk,	—	—	—	0	2	1
Total,	—	—	—	£555	17	1
Balance due to Bank as per last No. 1 account,	—	—	—	2	11	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	358	7	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	2	11	2			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1	2	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	6	16	6			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Insurance of Employees, . . .	5	3	6			
Interest on Overdraft, No. 1 Account	2	14	6			
Total,	—	—	—	403	5	2
Balance in Bank, No. 2 a/c, . .	—	—	—	150	0	0
				£555	17	1

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			359	2	7
131 Salmon Rod Licences,	131	0	0			
6 Cross Line "	12	0	0			
21 Draft Net "	63	0	0			
14 Drift Net "	42	0	0			
3 Pole Net "	6	0	0			
1 Stake Net "	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib "	50	0	0			
30 Gaps or Eyes "	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			364	0	0
Fines received,	—			3	13	4
Subscriptions,	—			249	8	6
Interest,	—			2	17	4
				<hr/>		
				£979	1	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	544	1	10			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	18	2	9			
Postage,	2	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	5	1	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	11	7	6			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Total,	—			641	3	3
Balance in Bank,	—			337	18	6*
				<hr/>		
				979	1	9

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			439	16	1
207 Salmon Rod Licences,	207	0	0			
10 Draft Net "	30	0	0			
187 Drift Net "	561	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
2 Boxes "	20	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes "	2	10	0			
18 Loop Net "	9	0	0			
2 Long Lines for White Trout Licences,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			841	10	0
Fines received,	—			8	19	11

* There was also in hands of Clerk a sum of £2, being balance of local subscriptions and Department's grant for the year 1910-11 to the Bundrowen River Protection Committee.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	9	10	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	16	2	0
Total,	—	£1,315	18	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	778	2	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	64	11	0
Postage,	4	18	7
Printing and Stationery,	7	0	5
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	180	13	0
Salaries,	99	4	0
Total,	—	£1,134	9 0
Balance, { In Bank,	170	16	4
{ In hands of Clerk,	10	12	8
		181	9 0
		£1,315	18 0

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			421	15	11
255 Salmon Rod Licences,	255	0	0			
36 Draft Net „	108	0	0			
118 Drift Net „	354	0	0			
5 Pole Net „	10	0	0			
4 Bag Net „	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net „	90	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			857	0	0
Fines received,	—			34	14	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			92	0	0
Subscriptions (including £100 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction)				200	0	0
Loan received from Foyle and Bann Fishery Co. to pay Water Bailiffs				325	15	0
Total,	—			£1,931	5	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,096	1	3
Expenses of Prosecutions,	55	10	2
Printing and Stationery	0	18	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including £325 15s. in repayment of loan to Foyle and Bann Fishery Company),	326	5	0

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries,	95	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors (R.L.C. Reward Fund),	19	13	4			
Total,	—			1,593	7	9
Balance in Bank,	—			337	17	10
				£1,931	5	7

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			161	12	4
145 Salmon Rod Licences,	145	0	0			
11 Draft Net "	33	0	0			
13 Drift Net "	39	0	0			
76 Trammel Net for Pollen Licences,	76	0	0			
1 Bag Net Licence,	10	0	0			
4 Box or Crib Licences,	40	0	0			
60 Coghill Licences,	180	0	0			
91 Draft Net for Pollen Licences, . .	136	10	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			659	10	0
Fines received,	—			25	13	5
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			87	3	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			2	19	2
Grant from Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction,	—			100	0	0
Total,	—			£1,036	17	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	507	4	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	75	1	8			
Postage,	2	0	2			
Printing and Stationery,	8	5	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	119	0	0			
Salaries,	120	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors,	9	3	4			
Commission on sale of Licences, . . .	35	5	1			
Total,	—			875	19	9
Balance in Bank,	—			160	18	2
				£1,036	17	11
				1	2	

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	15	0	0
52 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	52	0	0			
9 Draft Net	27	0	0			
16 Drift Net	48	0	0			
13 Bag Net	130	0	0			
1 Coghill	0	10	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	257	10	0
Fines and Costs received, . .	—	—	—	1	14	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	5	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£279	4	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	237	12	8			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . .	9	2	7			
Postage,	0	13	3			
Printing and Stationery and Post- ing Notices,	2	7	5			
Subscription to Irish Conserva- tors' Association,	1	0	0			
Miscellaneous (reductions on Licences),	11	10	0			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission,	2	15	5			
Total,	—	—	—	275	1	4
Balance in Bank,	—	—	—	4	2	8
				£279	4	0

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	13	13	6
52 Salmon Rod Licences . . .	52	0	0			
27 Draft Net	81	0	0			
1 Bag Net	10	0	0			
1 Head Weir	6	0	0			
14 Eel Gaps or Eyes Licences, .	14	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	163	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	21	10	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	14	12	0
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,				0	13	4
Subscriptions (including £60 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), .	—	—	—	95	2	0
Total,	—	—	—	£308	11	4

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	58	2	6			
Postage,	1	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	36	1	1			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	10	3	4			
Total,	—			165	6	11
Balance in Bank,	—			143	4	5
				£308	11	4

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, ..	—			299	2	0
102 Salmon Rod Licences,	102	0	0			
3 Cross Line „	6	0	0			
1 Snap Net „	1	10	0			
100 Draft Net „	300	0	0			
6 Box or Crib „	60	0	0			
25 Gap, Eye, or Basket, Licences,..	25	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			494	10	0
Fines received,	—			19	18	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, ..	—			17	18	0
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland),	—			106	19	6
Total,	—			£938	8	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	336	16	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	53	10	3			
Postage,	3	10	10			
Printing and Stationery,.. ..	4	1	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, ..	64	1	0			
Salaries,	114	7	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, ..	10	15	4			
Commission on Collection of Rates, ..	2	13	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, ..	1	16	0			
National Health Insurance,	9	7	0			
Total,	—			600	18	7
Balance in Bank,	—			337	9	7
				£938	8	2

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District? Are they as a rule improving or declining?			
	1912.		1913.	
Dublin, ..	There has been an improvement in last few years.		More salmon have been killed by anglers in the early months owing to higher water and to the fact that there are many more people fishing.	
Wexford, ..	Declining,		Good; very much improved, ..	
Waterford, ..	Satisfactory,		Good; improving,	
Lismore, ..	Good; improving,		Good; improving,	
Cork, ..	Fairly good; improving,		Good; improving.	
Cork (Bandon)	Fair; declining,		Fair; improving,	
Skibbereen, ..	Fair; steady average improvement for past six years.		Declining as a result of dry weather.	
Bantry, ..	Bad; declining,		Not so bad as last year, but declining generally.	
Kenmare, ..	Declining,		Slight improvement on last year.	
Waterville, ..	Good; improving,		Good; improving,	
Killarney, ..	Fair; spring fishing improving; grilse declining.		Fair; Spring fishing improving; grilse fishing declining.	
Limerick, ..	Salmon improving; marked decline in peals.		Good average; salmon improving, but a marked decrease in peals.	
Galway, ..	Declining,		Declining,	
Connemara, ..	Fair,		Not good; slight improvement in salmon.	
Bollinaskill, ..	Better than last year,		Not good; declining,	
Bengor, ..	Bad; declining,		No improvement.	
Ballina, ..	Very poor; declining,		Not improving,	
Sligo, ..	Fairly good; improving in Ballysodare district; no improvement in Sligo.		About the same; declining in Sligo, not quite up to average in Ballysodare.	
Ballyshannon, ..	Not good; declining,		Declining,	
Letterkenny, ..	Fairly good,		Fair; declining,	
Londonderry, ..	Not so good as last year,		About the same as last year, ..	
Coleraine, ..	Not good; declining,		Declining,	
Ballycastle, ..	Considerably below average owing to wet season.		Not up to average of past years ..	
Dundalk, ..	Declining,		Satisfactory early in season, bad towards end of season.	
Drogheda, ..	Declining,		Improving,	

No. 26.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets and weirs throughout the district been more or less productive in the present year than in the past one ?			District.
1912.		1913.	
More productive at weirs ; not so productive by nets, though there were larger runs of salmon.		More productive at weirs ; not so productive by other nets ; nets in bay appear to be getting fewer fish every year.	Dublin.
Considerably less productive,	..	More productive ; very good hauls by nets.	Wexford.
Less productive,	..	Salmon much more productive ; run of grilse small.	Waterford.
More productive,	..	More productive,	Lismore.
Less productive,	..	More productive as regards salmon ; fewer grilse were taken.	Cork.
Considerably less,	..	Less productive,	Cork (Bandon)
Salmon more productive ; grilse less productive.		Less productive	Skibbereen.
Less productive,	..	Less productive,	Bantry.
Less productive,	..	More productive,	Kenmare.
About the same,	..	More productive,	Waterville.
Salmon more productive ; grilse less productive.		Salmon more productive ; take of grilse very poor ; the take of salmon is the best within memory.	Killarney.
Salmon more, grilse much less productive.		Salmon more productive ; grilse much less.	Limerick.
Less productive,	..	Less productive,	Galway.
No netting done,	..	No netting done,	Connemara.
Salmon more productive ; grilse less productive.		Less productive,	Ballinskillick.
Less productive,	..	About the same,	Bangor.
Considerably less productive,	..	Less productive,	Ballina.
About the same,	..	Salmon about the same ; grilse less productive	Sligo.
Less productive,	..	Less productive,	Ballyshannon.
Less productive,	..	By drift nets at sea—less productive ; by draft nets and weirs—about the same.	Letterkenny
Less productive,	..	About the same,	Londonderry.
Considerably less productive,	..	Salmon more productive ; grilse much less.	Coleraine.
Less productive,	..	Less productive, except in Bush Fishery, Portrush and Portbradden.	Ballycastle.
Less productive,	..	Less productive, save in Rivers Dee and Glyde.	Dundalk.
Salmon more productive ; grilse less productive.		More salmon ; less grilse,	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets and weirs been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one?		
	1912.		1913.
Dublin, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	About the same,
Wexford, ..	About the same, .. ..	..	Slight improvement,
Waterford, ..	Little or no sea trout taken, ..	..	Very little sea trout taken, ..
Lismore, ..	—	..	Cannot ascertain,
Cork, ..	Practically no sea trout, .. ..	..	Little or no sea trout taken ..
Cork (Bandon)	None taken, .. ..	..	None taken,
Skibbereen, ..	No sea trout fished in this district,	..	None fished in this District, ..
Bantry, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	None taken,
Kenmare, ..	No nets for sea trout used in this District.	..	No nets for sea trout used in the District,
Waterville, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less productive,
Killarney ..	No netting for sea trout in this district.	..	No nets or weirs for sea trout used in the District,
Limerick, ..	No sea trout in this District, ..	..	No sea trout in this District, ..
Galway, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less productive,
Connemara, ..	—	..	No nets or weirs used in this District.
Ballinakill, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less productive,
Bangor, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Much less productive,
Ballina ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less productive,
Sligo, ..	Scarcely any taken by licensed nets,	..	Practically no sea trout
Ballyshannon, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	About the same,
Letterkenny, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	About the same,
Londonderry, ..	About the same, .. ..	..	Less productive,
Coleraine, ..	Practically none taken, .. ..	..	Much less productive,
Ballycastle, ..	Very few caught in District, ..	..	Very few caught in District, ..
Dundalk, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less productive; very few taken, ..
Drogheda, ..	Less productive, .. ..	..	Less,

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

What is your report as to Angling in the District ?		DISTRICT.
1912.	1913.	
Very good in Spring, but poor afterwards.	Good Spring fishing; poor autumn fishing.	Dublin.
Very bad. Poor run of salmon, ..	Very good year for anglers; water suitable in River Slaney.	Wexford.
Angling good on River Barrow, and fair on Rivers Suir and Nore.	Very good owing to full state of rivers to end of May.	Waterford.
Good from February to May, ..	Exceptionally good from February to June; poor for remainder of season owing to continuous drought.	Lisnmore.
Not so good as last year,	Good from middle of February to end of May; bad afterwards owing to dry weather.	Cork.
Very poor,	Very good up to May; bad during remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Cork (Bandon)
Favourable,	Not good until October, ..	Skibbereen.
Bad,	Bad,	Bantry.
Bad,	Bad owing to dry weather, ..	Kenmare.
February, March and April good. Some salmon and grilse were caught in May; remainder of season very fair.	Spring fishing fairly good; summer fishing poor owing to dry season.	Waterville.
Indifferent; a fair supply of fish in the Killarney and Caragh Lakes.	Good in spring; bad in summer and autumn owing to dry weather.	Killarney.
Salmon angling good; grilse bad all round.	Salmon exceptionally good; grilse bad.	Limerick.
Not so good as last year, ..	Good in spring; bad in summer, ..	Galway.
Fair,	Slight improvement,	Connemara.
Bad, owing to weather,	Fairly good in early part of season.	Ballinskillick.
Fairly good in June and July; bad during remainder of season.	Bad,	Bangor.
Fair,	Not very good; opened with fair prospect, but dry season was not favourable.	Ballina.
Fairly good,	Fairly good in April and May, and died away later on in Sligo; Ballysodare was good in June, July and August.	Sligo.
Not good,	Fairly good early part of season. ..	Ballyshannon.
Not so good as in previous years, ..	Fair,	Letterkenny.
Fair,	Not good,	Londonderry.
Very poor,	Very bad,	Coleraine.
Fair during April on River Bush. Below average elsewhere.	March, April and May favourable; remainder of season indifferent owing to low water in rivers.	Ballycastle.
Good in early part of season; indifferent towards end of season.	Good in early months, but indifferent during remainder of season.	Dundalk.
Good at Slane and Blackcastle; fair at Beauparc and Ardmulchan; bad elsewhere about Navan and in Trim district.	Good throughout the whole District,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?	
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dublin,	4	0	4	11	1	0	1	0
Wexford,	2	3	1	10	0	10	1	0
Waterford,	2	4	2	6	1	3	1	0
Lismore,	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
Cork,	2	0	2	9	0	10	1	0
Cork (Bandon), ..	2	3	2	3	0	10	0	10
Skibbereen,	1	4	1	3	0	9	0	10½
Bantry,	0	10	1	6	0	9	0	9
Kenmare,	1	6	1	4	0	9	0	10
Waterville,	5	0	7	0	0	8	0	8
Killarney,	3	6	3	3	0	8	0	9
Limerick,	2	5	2	4	1	2	1	2
Galway,	2	4	2	6	0	9	0	10
Connemara,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill,	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
Bangor,	2	4	2	3	0	10	1	2
Ballina,	2	6	2	6	0	10	1	0
Sligo,	5	0	5	0	0	9	0	9
Ballyshannon, ..	3	0	3	0	0	10	0	10
Letterkenny,	1	10	1	9	0	8	0	8
Londonderry,	2	0	2	2	0	10	0	10
Coleraine,	2	0	2	0	0	9½	0	10
Ballycastle,	3	0	2	5	0	10	0	11
Dundalk,	3	0	3	0	1	6	1	3
Drogheda,	3	0	2	9	0	10	1	0

No. 26—continued

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date on which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?					DISTRICT.				
1912.					1913.				
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Dublin.
No.	..	..	..	..	Very early.	..	..	..	Wexford.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Waterford.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Lismore.
No.	..	..	..	..	Spring salmon rather later than usual.				Cork.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Cork (Bandon).
Fish appearing much earlier than in other years.					Fish ran earlier than in previous years.				Shibbereen.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Bantry.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Kenmare.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Waterville.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Killarney.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Limerick.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Galway.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Connemara.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Ballinskil.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Bangor.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Ballina.
Yes, grilse much earlier than usual.					No.	..	..	..	Sligo.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Ballyshannon.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Letterkenny.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Londonderry.
Only one run at the end of May.	..				No.	..	..	..	Coleraine.
Spring fish and grilse ran early in Bush and Ballycastle Rivers owing to heavy floods.					No.	..	..	..	Ballycastle.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Dundalk.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Between what dates did the principal migration of Smolts take place ? Was it larger or smaller than usual ?	
	1912.	1913.
Dublin, ..	April and May. A good average, ..	April and May. Average, ..
Wexford, ..	February, March and April. Larger, ..	March, April, and May. Larger, ..
Waterford, ..	April. Larger,	Middle of April to middle of May. Larger.
Lismore, ..	March 20 to May 12. Larger, ..	March 17 to May 14. Larger.
Cork, ..	May. Larger,	Not known; believed to have been fairly good.
Cork (Bandon) ..	March 25 to April 20. Larger, ..	March 17 to April 20. Larger, ..
Skibbereen, ..	May 1 to 31. Larger,	End of April. Larger,
Bantry, ..	April and May. About the same, ..	April and May. Larger, ..
Kemmare, ..	March and April. Cannot say, ..	March and April. Cannot say ..
Waterville, ..	April 15 to June 1. About the same, ..	End of April to 1st June. About the same.
Killarney, ..	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same, ..	Beginning of March to end of April. Larger.
Limerick, ..	April and May. Smaller, ..	April and May. Larger, ..
Galway, ..	May. Slightly larger,	During May. About the same, ..
Connemara, ..	April and May. About the same, ..	May. Cannot say,
Bellinakill, ..	Cannot say,	—
Bangor, ..	April 26 to May 20. Not perceptible, ..	April 15 to May 15. Larger.
Ballina, ..	April and June. About the same, ..	May and June. Cannot say, owing to high water.
Sligo, ..	Beginning of March to June. Same as usual, ..	March to June. About the same, ..
Ballyshannon, ..	May. Smaller than usual, ..	May. Same as usual,
Lettorkenny, ..	March, April and May. No difference observed, ..	April and May. Same as usual, ..
Londonderry, ..	Middle of March to middle of June. Apparently smaller, ..	Middle of March to middle of June. Larger.
Coleraine, ..	Middle of March to end of May. Smaller than usual, ..	April 12 to June 10. About the same.
Ballycastle, ..	End of April to June 12. Smaller, ..	May 1 to June 25. Larger, ..
Dundalk, ..	May 1 and May 31. Smaller in River Dee, Larger in Castle-town River, ..	May 1 to May 31. Larger, ..
Drogheda, ..	April and May. About the average, ..	April and May. Average, ..

No. 36—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has there been observed more than one migration of Smolts to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.		DISTRICT.
1912.	1913.	
Yes. In August a small migration,	Yes. In autumn there is always a small migration dependent on amount of water.	Dublin.
Yes. In July and up to the middle of August.	Yes; in July,	Wexford.
Yes. On the Barrow in October and November a small migration observed.	Yes; on the Barrow a migration in October.	Waterford.
No.	No.	Lismore.
Yes. During March, May, and July, and on 9th November.	No.	Cork.
No.	No.	Cork (Bandon).
About May 1 and 28,	No.	Skibbereen.
No.	No.	Bantry.
No.	No.	Kenmare.
No.	No.	Waterville.
No.	No.	Killarney.
Yes. A run every year in October,	Yes. In the Shannon there is a migration of smolts all the year round.	Limerick.
No.	No.	Galway.
No.	No.	Connemara.
No.	—	Ballinakill.
No.	No.	Bangor.
Yes. April and May,	Cannot say owing to high water, ..	Ballina.
Yes. April, May, and June, ..	Yes, in April, May, and June at Sligo, Ballysodare, and Drumcliff.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Ballyshannon.
No.	No.	Letterkenny.
Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Londonderry.
Yes. Many running all during the season.	No.	Coleraine.
Not observed	Yes. Small migrations in Bush River in July.	Ballycastle.
No.	No.	Dundalk.
Yes. In June,	Yes, in June,	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	In your opinion was the weather favourable or (1) To Netting.	
	1912.	1913.
Dublin, ..	Portion of season favourable, but floods from end of June let the fish ascend quickly.	Unfavourable, except at weirs ..
Wexford, ..	Favourable from April to June. Unfavourable from July to September.	Favourable,
Waterford, ..	Unfavourable,	Extremely favourable up to May, the take by drift nets being the best in memory; from June to close of season, not so favourable.
Lismore, ..	Favourable,	Favourable,
Cork, ..	Favourable,	Favourable,
Cork (Bandon),	Favourable,	Favourable,
Skibbereen, ..	Favourable during the whole season,	Unfavourable,
Bantry, ..	Unfavourable,	Favourable,
Kenmare, ..	Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,
Watersville, ..	Unfavourable,	Favourable,
Killarney, ..	Favourable,	Favourable,
Limerick, ..	Favourable,	Favourable, except round Limerick,
Galway, ..	Unfavourable,	Favourable,
Connemara, ..	—	—
Ballinakill, ..	Favourable,	Favourable early in season; unfavourable afterwards.
Bangor, ..	Favourable,	Favourable,
Ballina, ..	Favourable to end of June. Unfavourable afterwards.	Unfavourable,
Sligo, ..	Favourable,	Fairly favourable,
Ballyshannon, ..	Favourable,	Favourable,
Letterkenny, ..	Favourable,	Unfavourable,
Londonderry, ..	Unfavourable,	Fairly favourable
Coleraine, ..	Fairly favourable,	Favourable in August only, ..
Ballycastle, ..	Most unfavourable,	Fairly favourable,
Dundalk, ..	Favourable for first four months. Remainder of season unfavourable owing to absence of froshes in rivers.	Favourable in first four months of season. 1
Drogheda, ..	Unfavourable,	Favourable,

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

unfavourable in each month of the opening season ? (II). To Angling.		DISTRICT.
1912.	1913.	
Fairly favourable in Spring, but unfavourable after.	Fairly favourable in spring; unfavourable afterwards.	Dublin.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Wexford.
Unfavourable.	Favourable up to May; unfavourable in other months owing to bright sunshine and low water.	Waterford.
Unfavourable from June to September.	Unfavourable during July, August, and September.	Lismore.
Unfavourable,	Favourable from February to May.	Cork.
Favourable,	Favourable up to May; unfavourable afterwards.	Cork (Bandon)
Favourable during the whole season	Unfavourable,	Skibbereen.
Favourable,	Favourable in last two months of season.	Bantry.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Kenmare.
Favourable, but water was high on occasions.	Favourable in spring; very unfavourable afterwards.	Waterville.
Fairly favourable,	Favourable from January to May; unfavourable afterwards.	Killarney.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Limerick.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Galway.
Favourable,	Unfavourable, except in June, ..	Connemara.
Unfavourable,	Favourable in May and June, ..	Ballinakill.
Unfavourable towards end of season.	Unfavourable,	Bangor.
Favourable to end of June, unfavourable afterwards.	Unfavourable,	Ballina.
Favourable,	Fairly favourable,	Sligo.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Ballyshannon.
Unfavourable,	Favourable up to end of July, ..	Letterkenny.
Favourable,	Fairly favourable,	Londonderry.
Poor,	Unfavourable,	Coleraine.
February, March, April, and September fair; rest of season unfavourable	February, March, April and May fairly good; rest of season unfavourable owing to dry weather and low water.	Ballycastle.
Favourable for first four months. Remainder of season unfavourable owing to absence of freshes in rivers.	Favourable in first four months of season; remainder of season unfavourable owing to low water in rivers.	Dundalk.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	At what period of the year was Grilse first taken ?							
	1912.				1913.			
Dublin, ..	June 20,	..	..	..	June 9,	..	..	..
Wexford, ..	Last week in May,	..	..	..	Last week in June,	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	June,	..	..	..	End of May,	..	..	..
Lismore, ..	May 10,	..	..	..	May 9,	..	..	..
Cork, ..	End of June,	..	..	..	Middle of June,	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon) ..	Early in June,	..	..	..	June 1,	..	..	..
Skibbereen, ..	First week in July,	..	..	..	June 11,	..	..	..
Bantry, ..	July,	..	..	..	July,	..	..	..
Kenmare, ..	May,	..	..	..	May,	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	End of May,	..	..	..	May,	..	..	..
Killarney, ..	End of April,	..	..	..	May 10,	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	End of May,	..	..	..	End of May,	..	..	..
Galway, ..	June,	..	..	..	May 20,	..	..	..
Connemara, ..	June,	..	..	..	End of May,	..	..	..
Ballinakill, ..	June 14,	..	..	..	Middle of June,	..	..	..
Bangor, ..	May 2,	..	..	..	May 20,	..	..	..
Ballina, ..	June,	..	..	..	May,	..	..	..
Sligo, ..	End of May and beginning of June,	..	..	..	End of May to first week in June,	..	..	..
Ballyshannon, ..	June,	..	..	..	June,	..	..	..
Letterkenny, ..	June,	..	..	..	Middle of June,	..	..	..
Londonderry, ..	May 18,	..	..	..	May 21,	..	..	..
Coleraine, ..	June 12,	..	..	..	June 1,	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	May 9,	..	..	..	May 13,	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	June,	..	..	..	May,	..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	May,	..	..	..	June,	..	..	..

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

During what months was the greatest quantity observed or taken ?				DISTRICT.
1912.		1913.		
July,	July,	Dublin.		
June,	July,	Wexford.		
No great run of grilse before season closed.	Few grilse were taken.	Waterford.		
June and July,	June and July,	Lismore.		
July,	July,	Cork.		
June,	July,	Cork (Bandon)		
July,	July,	Skibbereen.		
July,	July,	Bantry.		
July,	July,	Kennmare.		
August,	June and July,	Waterville.		
June,	June,	Killarney.		
June,	June,	Limerick.		
June,	June,	Galway.		
July,	—————	Connemara.		
End of June and beginning of July,	End of June,	Ballinakill.		
June and July,	July,	Bangor.		
June,	June,	Ballina.		
June,	June,	Sligo.		
June,	June,	Ballyshannon.		
End of June,	June,	Letterkenny.		
July,	July,	Londonderry.		
End of June and beginning of July,	End of June and beginning of July,	Coleraine.		
June,	June,	Ballycastle.		
July,	July,	Dundalk.		
July,	July,	Drogheda.		

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	During what months were many Salmon taken with the Grilse, and were these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods?	
	1912.	1913.
Dublin, ..	June and July. Much lighter, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..
Wexford, ..	June. Heavier, ..	June. Heavier, ..
Waterford, ..	July. Lighter, ..	June and July. Heavier, ..
Lismore, ..	June and July. Heavier, ..	June and July. Much heavier, ..
Cork, ..	July and August. Salmon heavier, ..	June, July, and August. Heavier, ..
Cork (Bandon), ..	June and July. Heavier, ..	June and July. Somewhat heavier, ..
Skibbereen, ..	Steady average throughout season, ..	July. Slightly heavier, ..
Bantry, ..	June. ..	June. Heavier, ..
Kenmare, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..	June and July. Heavier, ..
Waterville, ..	July, August, and September. Lighter. ..	July and August. Lighter, ..
Killarney, ..	June. Slightly heavier, ..	June. Somewhat heavier, ..
Limerick, ..	May and June. Lighter, ..	June. Lighter, ..
Galway, ..	June. About the same, ..	June. About the same, ..
Connemara, ..	July. About the same, ..	June. Lighter, ..
Ballinakill, ..	June. Lighter, ..	June. Lighter, ..
Bangor, ..	May, June, and July. Heavier, ..	May, June and July. Heavier, ..
Ballina, ..	Very few salmon taken with Grilse this year. ..	End of May. About the same, ..
Sligo, ..	Ballysodare Division, June to August; Sligo Division, June. Fish much heavier. ..	Ballysodare June, July and August; Sligo June. About the same. ..
Ballyshannon, ..	June. Lighter, ..	June and July. Somewhat heavier ..
Letterkenny, ..	No information available, ..	June. Lighter. ..
Londonderry, ..	June, July and August, ..	June, July and August, ..
Coleraine, ..	June. About the same, ..	July. About the same as in other months. ..
Ballycastle, ..	May, June and July; barely average with fish taken earlier ..	June and July. Slightly heavier, ..
Dundalk, ..	June. Lighter. ..	May. Lighter, ..
Drogheda, ..	July. Lighter, ..	July. Lighter than Spring Salmon, ..

No. 26.—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what months were the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) taken ?				DISTRICT.
1912.		1913.		
May and June, .. .. .	.. .. .	May and June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Dublin.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Wexford.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	March, April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Waterford.
May and June, .. .. .	.. .. .	April, May and June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Lismore.
Nets, April, May and June,	Roda,	April to July .. .. .	.. .. .	Cork.
February and March, .. .. .	.. .. .	March and April, .. .. .	.. .. .	Cork (Bandon).
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Slibberoon.
June, .. .. .	.. .. .	June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Bantry.
July, .. .. .	.. .. .	July, .. .. .	.. .. .	Kenmare.
February, March and April, .. .. .	.. .. .	March and April, .. .. .	.. .. .	Waterville.
January, February, March, and .. .. .	.. .. .	January to middle of May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Killarney.
April, .. .. .	.. .. .	April, .. .. .	.. .. .	Limerick.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Galway.
July, .. .. .	.. .. .	June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Connemara.
May, .. .. .	.. .. .	May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Ballinakill.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Bangor.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	February to May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Ballina.
January and February, Sligo Division ; April and May, Ballysodare Division.	.. .. .	January and February, Sligo Division, April and May, Ballysodare Division.	.. .. .	Sligo.
June, .. .. .	.. .. .	June, .. .. .	.. .. .	Ballyshannon.
June, .. .. .	.. .. .	June and July, .. .. .	.. .. .	Lettickenny.
July and August, .. .. .	.. .. .	July and August, .. .. .	.. .. .	Londonderry.
June and July, .. .. .	.. .. .	June and July, .. .. .	.. .. .	Coleraine.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	Ballycastle.
February, March and April, .. .. .	.. .. .	February, March and April, .. .. .	.. .. .	Dundalk.
April and May, .. .. .	.. .. .	March and April, by nets ; February to May, angling.	.. .. .	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grilse bore to the capture of Salmon?			
	1912.		1913.	
Dublin, ..	About 1 to 4,	.. ..	1 to 6,	.. ..
Wexford, ..	1 to 3,	.. ..	About 1 to 3,	.. ..
Waterford, ..	A much smaller proportion,	.. ..	A small proportion,	.. ..
Lisamore, ..	No, ..	.. ..	No, ..	.. ..
Cork, ..	No. Very few Grilse taken,	.. ..	A much smaller proportion,	.. ..
Cork (Bandon), ..	About 1 to 5,	.. ..	About 1 to 6,	.. ..
Skibbereen, ..	About equal,	.. ..	About equal,	.. ..
Bantry, ..	12 to 1,	.. ..	10 to 1,	.. ..
Konemaro, ..	6 to 1,	.. ..	About equal,	.. ..
Waterville, ..	1 to 3,	.. ..	1 to 3,	.. ..
Killamey, ..	3 to 1,	.. ..	2 to 1,	.. ..
Limerick, ..	No, ..	.. ..	No, ..	.. ..
Galway, ..	4 to 1,	.. ..	3 to 1,	.. ..
Connemara, ..	3 to 1,	.. ..	5 to 1,	.. ..
Ballinskil, ..	1 to 2,	.. ..	2 to 1,	.. ..
Bangor, ..	About 2 to 1,	.. ..	About equal,	.. ..
Ballina, ..	No, ..	.. ..	No, ..	.. ..
Sligo, ..	5 to 1,	.. ..	5 to 1,	.. ..
Ballyshannon, ..	About equal,	.. ..	1 to 2,	.. ..
Letterkenny, ..	No, ..	.. ..	2 to 1,	.. ..
Londonderry, ..	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	.. ..	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	.. ..
Coleraine, ..	About 1 to 2,	.. ..	About equal	.. ..
Ballycastle, ..	3 to 2,	.. ..	2 to 1,	.. ..
Dundalk, ..	No, ..	.. ..	No, ..	.. ..
Drogheda, ..	More salmon than Grilse were taken this year.	.. ..	More salmon than Grilse were taken this year.	.. ..

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Is there any increase in the average size of Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year, as far as practicable.		DISTRICT.
1912.	1913.	
Yes. Spring Salmon, 14 lbs. Grilse, 4 lbs.	Spring Salmon smaller; Grilse average. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.	Dublin.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs. ..	Wexford.
Average size maintained. Salmon, 12 to 14 lbs. Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 5 lbs.	Waterford.
Yes. Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs. Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Lismore.
Yes. Salmon rather larger than usual. Grilse usual size.	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 2 to 7 lbs., ..	Cork.
No. Salmon, 12 to 13 lbs. Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs. ..	Yes. Salmon, 13 to 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Cork (Bandon).
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Salmon, larger; Grilse, smaller, ..	Skibbereen.
Salmon, 15 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Bantry.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Kenmare.
Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Waterville.
Salmon, average size 10 lbs.; Grilse lighter, 5 lbs.	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs., ..	Killarney.
Salmon heavier, 17 to 18 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 5 lbs.	Salmon, 17 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Limerick.
Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Galway.
No. Salmon, 9½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 8 to 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,...	Connemara.
No. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Ballinakill.
Salmon rather heavier, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Bangor.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 10½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Ballina.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs., ..	Sligo.
No. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Salmon, 12 to 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Ballyshannon.
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Letterkenny.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Londonderry.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Coleraine.
About the average. Salmon, 9½ lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Yes. Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, slightly over 6 lbs.	Ballycastle.
Salmon, yes, 19 lbs.; Grilse, no, 5 lbs.	No. Salmon, 18 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Dundalk.
Salmon heavier; Grilse about the average.	Average size; not so good as last year.	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has any sign of disease been observed among the Salmon during the year? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where?				
	1912.				
Dublin, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	Yes. About 20 Salmon and 20 Brown Trout died in June and July, in River Liffey, from "Furunculosis"; also 1 in September and 1 in November ..
Wexford, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	Some Salmon and Trout were found dead at Newtownbarry in May and June. The cause of death was not ascertained.
Waterford, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Lismore, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	Yes, in River Main at Banteer 14 Salmon, and in River Bekke 10 Salmon were believed to be affected with "Furunculosis."
Cork, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Cork (Bandon) ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Skibbereen, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Bantry, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Kemmare, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Waterville, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Killarney, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Limerick, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Galway, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Connemara, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Balkinakil, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Bangor, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Ballina, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Sligo, ..	Yes. Several salmon appeared to have "fungus."	..	..	..	Yes. Some Salmon showed a red fungus scab from tip of nose to tail, but seemed in fairly good condition.
Ballyshannon, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Letterkenny, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Londonderry, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Coleraine, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Ballycastle, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Dundalk, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..
Drogheda, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Can you give any information about the run of Salmon and Grilse in each month of the close season?		District.
1912.	1913.	
No. In January there was a large run of heavy fish.	A good run of Salmon in River Liffey in January.	Dublin.
Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Wexford.
Fairly good run in May and June .. Good run in main river during October and November.	No. Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries during November.	Waterford. Lismore.
Good run in November,	Very large run of spawning fish in October and November.	Cork.
Runs of Salmon and Grilse in October and November.	Salmon run at all times when water is high; Grilse in June and July only.	Cork (Bandon)
Very marked increase in number of fish caught in May. Formerly boats never fished in May.	No.	Skibbemen.
No.	No.	Bantry.
No.	No.	Kenmare.
Salmon run during each month of the close season. A few Grilse run from 15 October to 15 November.	Salmon run practically during each month of the year. Grilse during summer and autumn.	Waterville.
The run of Salmon during November and December appears to be decreasing in small rivers where they can be seen, but there was a fair stock of Grilse as spawners. About the same as last year, ..	In November and December the run of salmon seems to be decreasing in the tributaries where they can be seen, but there is a fair supply of Grilse as spawners.	Killarney.
A few have been noticed running in each month of the close season.	Considerable run of salmon with every flood during close season.	Limerick.
No.	A few Salmon ran in each month.	Galway.
No.	No run from the sea in close season.	Connemara.
No.	No.	Ballinakill.
No.	No.	Bangor.
No.	No.	Ballina.
A good run in October and November, and a few in December, according to floods.	A nice run in October and November, also in Ballysodare fishery in December.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Ballyshannon.
Principal runs in November, ..	Heaviest runs in November, ..	Letterkenny.
The heaviest runs were at the end of October and during November.	Very few salmon observed on the run during close season.	Londonderry.
Generally more Grilse than big fish running in latter part of open season and early part of close season.	Big run of Salmon during end of September and in October.	Coleraine.
Spring fish ran early. Big runs in upper waters reported in October and November.	Good runs of Salmon last week of October and in November.	Ballycastle.
Run of Salmon much less than in previous years.	Large run of Salmon in December; very few in other months, owing to want of water.	Dundalk.
No.	No.	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flax Water.									
	1912.					1913.				
Dublin, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Wexford, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	One case of poisoning by lime, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Lismore, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Cork, ..	Two cases by spurge, one by lime; some cases by dynamite.	..	..	..	..	Three cases by spurge on River Sullivan. Great destruction by dynamite and gill-nets.	..	..	..	..
Cork(Bandon),	No. Dynamite used on a few occasions, but no damage done.	..	..	..	..	No poisoning; some cases of use of dynamite; one case of pollution by flax water.	..	..	..	..
Skibbereen, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	Four cases of use of explosives, ..	..	..	..	..
Bantry, ..	Dynamite used on a few occasions, ..	..	..	..	..	A few cases of use of explosives, ..	..	..	..	..
Kennare, ..	Roughly River twice by spurge. Oveg River once by lime, once by spurge. Slaheny River once by spurge. Sheen River twice by spurge.	..	..	..	..	River Roughly once by spurge, twice by dynamite. River Sheen once by spurge, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Killarney, ..	One attempt by lime; one by dynamite.	..	..	..	..	A few cases of use of dynamite or gill-nets.	..	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	Some cases in Feale and Cashen by lime, spurge, and dynamite, but no serious damage done.	..	..	..	..	Yes. Some cases in Rivers Feale and Cashen, and one case in River Mulkear by lime.	..	..	..	..
Galway, ..	Dye chemicals turned into river at Galway. Dynamite used on Clare-Galway and Kilsolgan rivers.	..	..	..	..	No proved cases of poisoning. Dynamite was used on Clare-Galway River. A number of dead eels were noticed on the Galway River.	..	..	..	..
Connemara, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballinakil, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Bangor, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballina, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	A few cases of flax water pollution, ..	..	..	..	..
Sligo, ..	No poisoning; some dynamite used, ..	..	..	..	..	A few cases of use of dynamite, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballyshannon, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Lettickenny, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	Poisoning by flax water fairly prevalent, ..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry, ..	Considerable destruction by flax water in all the tributaries. Many fish and fry killed in the Buo by chloride of lime.	..	..	..	..	Considerable destruction by flax water in all rivers. Many fish and fry killed in River Buo by dynamite.	..	..	..	..
Coleraine, ..	Yes. Cases of flax water poisoning, ..	..	..	..	..	Yes. About 65 prosecutions for flax water poisoning.	..	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	Some flax water pollution in minor streams, but only to a limited extent.	..	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	A few cases of flax water poisoning, ..	..	..	..	..	Seven cases of flax water poisoning, ..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	One case in River Delvin, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not?		District.
1912.	1913.	
Diminished. No offences committed by licensed persons.	Decreased. No offence by licensed person.	Dublin
Diminished. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Increased. Twenty prosecutions in district; 2 offences by licence holders.	Wexford.
Diminished, owing to vigilance of bailiffs and police.	Diminished. The greater number of offences are perpetrated in open season, principally by licensed fishermen.	Waterford.
Decreased. 11 offences committed by unlicensed and 48 by licensed persons.	Diminished. Twenty-five licensed persons and 1 unlicensed person were proceeded against.	Limerick.
About the average. Diminished in tidal waters. Increased in fresh waters. All by unlicensed persons.	Slightly increased; 7 cases by licensed net fishermen.	Cork.
Diminished. About one-sixth by licence holders.	Greatly diminished,	Cork (Bandon)
Diminished,	Increased. No offences by licensed persons.	Skibbereen.
Diminished,	Offences by licensed persons diminished; offences by unlicensed persons increased.	Bantry.
Offences by unlicensed persons increased ..	Offences by unlicensed persons increased, ..	Kenmare.
Diminished. No offences by licensed persons.	Diminished. No prosecutions, ..	Waterville.
About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	About the same,	Killarney.
Increased,	Diminished; 1 to 5,	Limerick.
Diminished. None attributed to licence holders.	Decreased; none by licensed persons, ..	Galway.
Diminished,	No offence against fishery laws, ..	Cannemara.
About the same,	Diminished,	Ballinskfil.
Decreased,	Diminished,	Bangor.
Increased,	Slight decrease; no offences by licensed persons.	Bahna.
Diminished. 3 to 1 committed by licensed persons.	Greatly diminished; 3 to 1,	Sligo.
Diminished,	Diminished,	Ballyshannon.
Diminished,	Diminished,	Letterkenny.
Somewhat diminished,	About the same,	Londonderry.
Diminished. Practically no offences by licence holders.	Increased. Very few offences attributed to licence holders.	Coleraine.
About the same. None by licence holders.	Diminished. No offences by licence holders.	Ballycastle.
Diminished. None by licence holders, ..	Slightly increased. No offences by licence holders.	Dundalk.
Increased,	Diminished; 1 to 4,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the rivers in your District during this winter been greater or less as compared with last winter ?							
	1912.				1913.			
Dublin, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Wexford, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	Considerably greater,	..	..	..	Greater in Suit and Barrow ; None,	about the same.		
Lismore, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	About the same,	..	..	..
Cork, ..	Slightly improved,	..	..	..	About the same,	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon),	Somewhat greater,	..	..	..	Somewhat greater,	..	..	..
Skibbereen, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Bantry, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Kenmare, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	About the same,	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	Greater in all rivers,	..	..	..	Much greater,	..	..	..
Killarney, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	Much greater,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Galway, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Connemara, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Breeding salmon, much greater ; Sea	Trout, much less.		
Ballinskil, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	Spring Salmon, about the same ;	Grilse less ; White Trout, very		
Bangor, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	Very much greater,	..	..	..
Ballina, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..
Sligo, ..	About the same,	..	..	..	Much greater,	..	..	..
Ballyshannon,	Less, ..	..	..	..	About the same,	..	..	..
Letterkenny,	Less generally,	..	..	..	Greater on Lackagh, Gwooharra and	Claudy Rivers and tributaries ;		
Londonderry,	Slightly less,	..	..	..	Less, ..	..	..	..
Coleraine, ..	Much less,	..	..	..	Much greater,	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	Much above the average. In River	Bush the run was the best for			Greater,	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	Less,	..	..	..	Much greater,	..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	Greater,	..	..	..	Greater,	..	..	..

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish increased ?				District.
1912.				1913.
—				Dublin.
—				Wexford.
In main rivers and tributaries generally.				Waterford.
Main River and River Bride, ..				Lismore.
A good quantity observed in River Lee.				Cork.
Bandon and tributaries, and Argideen.				Cork (Bandon).
Ilen,				Skibbereen.
None,				Bantry.
All rivers,				Kenmare.
All rivers,				Waterville.
None,				Killarney.
Mulcaire, Malgue, and Fergus, and their tributaries.				Limerick.
None,				Galway.
—				Connemara.
All rivers,				Ballinakill.
In tributaries of Owenmore and Owenduff, and in Newport, Owengarve and Shramore Rivers.				Bangor.
On the tops and middle trunk rivers. Deep parts of rivers could not be observed owing to heavy floods.				Ballina.
Ballysodare and Bonet,				Sligo.
None,				Ballyshannon.
Owena, Gwoebarra, and Buncrana Rivers.				Letterkenny.
—				Londonderry.
None,				Coleraine.
In all rivers, but very great increase in River Bush.				Ballycastle.
None,				Dundalk.
All rivers,				Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish decreased ?			
	1912.		1913.	
Dublin, ..	—		None,	
Wexford, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Waterford, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Lismore, ..	In all tributaries except the Glen River, Awbeg, Allow, and Dalsa.		None,	
Cork, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Cork (Bandon),	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Skibbereen, ..	—		—	
Bantry, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Kenmare, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	Roaghty and Sheen, .. .	
Waterville, ..	—		None,	
Killarney*, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Limerick, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	Fergus, Lower Brosna, and Camlin or Black Rivers.	
Galway, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Connemara, ..	—		Quantity of breeding Sea Trout generally throughout district.	
Ballinakill, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	All,	
Bangor, ..	Owenmore and Owenduff, ..		None,	
Ballina, ..	—		None,	
Sligo, ..	Drumcliffe and Deffren, ..		Glencar, upper and lower rivers, ..	
Ballyshannon, ..	All rivers,		—	
Letterkenny, ..	Lennon, Dargles, Owentocker, and Tullaghobegley.		None,	
Londonderry, ..	—		All,	
Coleraine, ..	All rivers,		Agavey and Ballinree, .. .	
Ballycastle, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Dundalk, ..	All rivers, ..	.. .. .	None,	
Drogheda, ..	None, ..	.. .. .	In small tributaries, .. .	

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Was the state of the rivers favourable or unfavourable to spawning, and to the protection of spawning, and spent fish, and young fry?		DISTRICT.
1912.	1913.	
Fairly favourable, although floods in January may have injured spawning beds.	Favourable in all rivers, ..	Dublin.
Very favourable in all rivers, although floods in January may have injured spawning beds.	Very favourable in all rivers, ..	Wexford.
Favourable,	Favourable generally,	Waterford.
Favourable in all rivers, owing to high water during the whole season.	Favourable in all rivers,	Lismore.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable,	Cork.
Favourable in Bandon and tributaries, and Ardsheen.	Favourable in Bandon and Ardsheen	Cork (Bandon)
Favourable,	Very favourable,	Skibbereen.
Favourable, only for heavy floods, ..	Favourable in all rivers,	Bantry.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Kenmare.
Favourable in all rivers during the early season, but unfavourable owing to heavy floods in the latter end of season.	Favourable in all rivers,	Waterville.
Favourable to spawning fish. Spent fish went back to sea very early owing to floods.	Favourable to spawning; unfavourable to protection of spawning and spent fish. Favourable to young fry.	Killarney.
Favourable,	Favourable in Boyle, Suck, Inny and Upper Broanna Rivers; unfavourable in Feale, Deel, Maigue, Mulcaire and Kilmastulla Rivers.	Limerick.
Most favourable in all rivers, ..	Favourable,	Galway.
Favourable,	Favourable in all rivers,	Connemara.
Unfavourable, owing to heavy floods,	Favourable in all rivers,	Ballinakill.
Favourable,	Very favourable,	Bangor.
Favourable,	Favourable on the whole,	Ballina.
Favourable,	Favourable in all rivers,	Sligo.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Ballyshannon.
Heavy floods on all rivers endangered spawning. Favourable to spent fish.	Very favourable,	Letterkeeny.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Londonderry.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable to spawning during early part of season. Favourable to spent fish and fry during whole season.	Coleraine.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Ballycastle.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Dundalk.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable for spawning fish; unfavourable for spent fish.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX No. 26—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	Any particular observations ?	
	1912.	1913.
Dublin, ..	Fish got up earlier into the rivers owing to wet summer.	—
Wexford, ..	—	—
Waterford, ..	The spawning season of 1912-13 was exceptionally favourable, both for large numbers of breeding fish and the excellent quantity of water in rivers and streams.	There was an absence of great freshes in tributaries in December and January.
Lismore, ..	The spawning fish were very healthy and free from disease of any kind.	The spawning fish were very healthy.
Cork, ..	Spawning fish ran later this year, ..	Some fish spawned earlier this year.
Cork (Bandon),	—	—
Skibbereen, ..	—	—
Bantry, ..	—	—
Kenmare, ..	—	—
Waterville, ..	—	—
Killarney, ..	—	—
Limerick, ..	The great increase in breeding fish is attributed to the early summer floods.	A good many breeding fish are destroyed in the spawning season, owing to inadequate protection due to lack of funds.
Galway, ..	—	—
Connemara, ..	—	The scarcity of Sea Trout is most marked.
Ballinskillick, ..	—	—
Bangor, ..	..	The best spawning season for 20 years; Salmon spawned earlier and in greater quantities.
Ballina, ..	—	Gulls are most destructive to alevins and fry.
Sligo, ..	—	—
Ballyshannon.	—	—
Letterkenny,	—	—
Londonderry,	—	—
Coleraine, ..	Fish larger than usual. Fair spawning season.	Fish large and earlier in spawning than last year.
Ballycastle, ..	Fry was scarce owing to destruction of breeding salmon in rivers in August and September, 1911.	—
Dundalk, ..	Decrease in spawning fish very marked.	Marked increase in spawning fish.
Drogheda, ..	—	—

APPENDIX No. 27.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY.

APPENDIX

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry

	Hatching or Rearing Station.	River System.	All Salmon.	
			1912-13	1913-14
1	*Ballymore-Eastnac, ..	Liffey, ..	—	£119,000
2	Royal Zoological Gardens, ..	do., ..	£30,000	£19,000
3	Brittas Pond, ..	—	—	—
4	Newtownbarry, ..	Slaney, ..	20,000	60,000
5	Inistioge, ..	Nore, ..	£73,000	30,000
6	*Cahir, ..	Suir, ..	17,000	253,000
7	*Ranteer and Mallow, ..	Cork, Blackwater, ..	1,425,000	£1,435,000
8	*Rockmills, ..	do., ..	£154,000	£118,000
9	*Lismore, ..	do., ..	£1,550,000	£741,000
10	Innishannon, ..	Bandon, ..	—	—
11	*Skibbereen, ..	Ilan, ..	£53,000	—
12	*Waterville, ..	Curtane, ..	53,000	142,000
13	*Caragh Lake, ..	Caragh, ..	—	—
14	*Killarney, ..	Laura, ..	393,000	432,000
15	*Kilbegglin, ..	do., ..	£88,000	£145,000
16	*Ballinrudeary, ..	Cashen, ..	£56,000	—
17	Adare, ..	Maigue, ..	—	—
18	Lough Sheelin, ..	Shannon, ..	—	—
19	Forbane, ..	do., ..	—	—
20	Birr, ..	do., ..	—	—
21	Nenagh, ..	do., ..	—	—
22	Headford, ..	Corrib, ..	—	—
23	Oughterard, ..	do., ..	—	—
24	*Screebe, ..	Screebe, ..	120,000	220,000
25	Costello, ..	Costello, ..	16,000	—
26	Inver, ..	Galway, Inver, ..	70,000	60,000
27	*Aasleagh, ..	Erriaf, ..	57,000	140,000
28	Owengarve, ..	Owengarve, ..	—	9,000
29	Ballysodare, ..	Unshin, ..	10,000	90,000
30	*Bellack, ..	Erne, ..	68,000	494,000
31	Glenties, ..	Owenna, ..	219,000	170,000
32	Glenveagh, ..	Lackagh, ..	20,000	6,000
33	*Newtownstewart, ..	Foyle, ..	644,000	305,000
34	Omagh, ..	do., ..	—	£10,000
35	*Kilrea, ..	Bann, ..	258,000	343,000
36	*Bushmills, ..	Bush, ..	198,000	575,000
37	Castlebellingham, ..	Glyde, ..	—	—
38	Black Castle, ..	Boynes, ..	—	—
Totals, ..			5,592,000	5,925,000

(a.) From Rockmills.

(b.) Yearlings.

(c.) Loch Leven and Irish Lake Trout yearlings from Munster Trout Farm, Innishannon.

(d.) Includes 14,000 from Lismore.

(e.) Exclusive of 74,000 transferred to Lismore.

(f.) 164,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(g.) 157,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(h.) 3,000 transferred to Lismore.

(i.) Includes 15,000 from Rockmills, and exclusive of 26,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(k.) Includes 19,000 from Rockmills and 74,000 from Mallow.

(l.) All yearlings or two-year-olds, includes 100 Rainbows, also 500 Fontinalis, the latter sold for spawning baits. The number (8,100) is exclusive of ova, etc., retained at the Munster Trout Farm, or included elsewhere in this return.

(m.) All Faries and Loch Leven, includes 9,000 fry, 6,700 yearlings, 1,200 two-year-olds, exclusive of ova, etc., retained at the Munster Trout Farm, or included elsewhere in this return.

No. 27.

in Ireland, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Foreign Salmon.		White Trout.		Brown Trout.		Hatching or Enlarging Station.	
1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14		
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ballymore-Eustace.	1
—	—	—	—	—	52,000	Royal Zool. Gardens.	2
—	—	—	—	500	—	Brittas Pond.	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownbarry.	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	Inistioge.	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cahir.	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Banteer and Mallow.	7
—	—	—	—	5—	—	*Rockmilla.	8
—	—	—	—	3,000	—	*Lismore.	9
—	—	—	—	18,100	16,900	Innishannon.	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Skibbereen.	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Waterville.	12
—	—	—	—	10,000	25,000	*Caragh.	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killarney.	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killorglin.	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ballinruddery.	16
—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	Adare.	17
—	—	—	—	56,000	52,000	Lough Sheelin.	18
—	—	—	—	—	400	Perbasse.	19
—	—	—	—	60,000	30,000	Birr.	20
—	—	—	—	—	100,000	Nenagh.	21
—	—	—	—	—	500	Headford.	22
—	—	—	—	1,030,000	1,022,000	Oughterard.	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Screche.	24
—	—	11,000	—	—	—	Costello.	25
—	—	90,000	40,000	—	—	Inver.	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Anslough.	27
—	—	—	2,000	—	—	Owengarve.	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballysodare.	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bellock.	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenies.	31
—	—	7,000	—	—	—	Glenveagh.	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newtownstewart.	33
—	—	—	—	10,000	—	Omagh.	34
—	—	—	—	34,000	45,000	*Kilrea.	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bushmilla.	36
—	—	—	—	—	45,000	Castleblinham.	37
—	—	—	—	10,000	—	Black Castle.	38
—	—	108,000	42,000	1,321,000	1,438,800	Totals.	

(a.) Farios from Solway Fishery Co.

(a.) Farios from Munster Trout Farm, Innishannon.

(p.) Includes 12,000 from Lismore.

(q.) Exclusive of 10,000 transferred to Omagh.

(r.) 50,000 Farios and 50,000 Fario and Loch Leven cross from Munster Trout Farm and Howistown.

(s.) Two-year-old Farios from Munster Trout Farm, Innishannon.

(t.) Includes 20,000 from Scotland.

(u.) From Solway Fishery Co.

(w.) 5,000 from Reay Fisheries, Caithness. The fry were retained in ponds and died before transfer to river.

(x.) From Killorglin.

(y.) From Reay Fisheries, Caithness.

*The figures at these hatcheries are based on estimates made by Officers of the Department.

APPENDIX No. 28.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., which have come into force since the date of the Report for the year 1912.

SEA, OYSTER, AND MUSSEL FISHERIES.

Trawling. Inishmore, or North Arran Island.—Dated 23rd June, 1913.

Prohibiting Trawling during the months of January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, in Killeany Bay, Inishmore or North Arran Island, inside or landwards of a straight line running from Straw Island Lighthouse to Carrickfadda Point on the north-western side of said Bay, and in all waters within the distance of one nautical mile from the said Carrickfadda Point.

Oysters. Estuary of Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow.—Dated 1st July, 1913.

1. **Enacting** that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated within the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, inside or northwards of a line drawn from Red Head to Hook Point, or on the shores or rocks thereof, shall cease.

2. And further **Enacting** that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, inside or northwards of a line drawn from Red Head to Hook Point, or the Bays or Inlets thereof or on the shores or rocks thereof, shall be from the First day of January to the Thirtieth day of September in each year, both said days inclusive.

Oysters. Estuary of Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow.—Dated 1st July, 1913.

1. **Enacting** that during the Close Season in which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, inside or northwards of a line drawn from Red Head to Hook Point, or the Bays or Inlets thereof or on the Shores or Rocks thereof, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters from said Public or Natural Oyster Beds.

2. **Enacting** that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or from the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, inside or northwards of a line drawn from Red Head to Hook Point, or the Bays or Inlets thereof or on the Shores or Rocks thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not take away therefrom any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall sell, expose

APPENDIX No. 28—continued.

for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof so taken from such Public or Natural Oyster Beds.

3. **Prohibiting** to throw into the water any ballast, cluders, ashes, or any other thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery in that part of the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow situated between a line running from the Tower at Passage East to the extremity of the Quay at Ballyhack and a line running from Creadan Head to Broomhill Point.

Oysters. Estuary of Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow.—Dated 29th January, 1914.

Fixing the period from 1st February, 1914, to 30th September, 1915, both said days inclusive, within which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of the Common Estuary of the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow, which is situate between a line from Newtown Head to the outer end of West Quay at Duncannon, and a line from Creadan Head to Broomhill Point.

Oysters. Ballylongford Bay.—Dated 30th January, 1914.

Fixing the period from 1st January, 1914, to 31st August, 1914, both said days inclusive, within which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Ballylongford Bay south of a line drawn from Knockinglas Point in the townland of Ralappane to Scoh Point on Carrig Island.

Oysters. Tidal Part of River Bandon.—Dated 20th June, 1914.

1. **Enacting** that during the Close Season in which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Oyster Beds which are situated in the Tidal Part of the River Bandon between Inishannon Bridge and a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from Blockhouse Battery, in the townland of Oldfort, to a point in the townland of Arbrack (which said bridge and line are respectively the boundary between the tidal and fresh water portions of, and the defined mouth of the said River Bandon), no boat in or on the shores of the said Tidal Part of the said River shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters.

2. **Enacting** that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or from the Oyster Beds which are situated in the Tidal Part of the River Bandon between Inishannon Bridge and a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from Blockhouse Battery, in the townland of Oldfort, to a point in the townland of Arbrack (which said bridge and line are respectively the boundary between the tidal and fresh water portions of, and the defined mouth of the said River Bandon), shall immediately throw back into the sea all gravel, empty shells, and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing.

Oysters. Tidal Part of River Bandon.—Dated 23rd June, 1914.

Fixing the period from 1st February, 1915, to 31st January, 1918, both said days inclusive, within which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in the tidal part of the River Bandon between Inishannon Bridge and a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from Blockhouse Battery, in the townland of Oldfort, to a point in the townland of Arbrack (which said bridge and line are respectively the boundary between the tidal and fresh-water portions of, and the defined mouth of the said River Bandon).

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued.***Oysters Tidal Part of River Bandon.**—Dated 24th June, 1914.

Prohibiting to place and leave any body or matter which is or may become offensive in any part of the River Bandon between Western Bridge and a line from Ringrone Castle to the quay opposite, or in any channel, creek or watercourse joining the River between Western Bridge and a line from Ringrone Castle to the quay opposite, Provided always that the provisions of this By-Law shall not apply to ordinary drainage matter.

Mussels. Castlemaine Harbour.—Dated 19th March, 1914.

Fixing the period from 1st June, 1914, to 31st October, 1915, both said days inclusive, during which it shall not be lawful to take or attempt to take Mussels in that part of Castlemaine Harbour which is bounded by the low water mark of the mainland shores of said harbour, and by straight lines from the bench mark on Cromase Point to Lack Bridge and from said bench mark to Inch Point.

Escallops. Coast of Co. Galway.—Dated 30th January, 1914.

1. Prohibiting from the First day of June to the Fourteenth day of November in every year, both said days inclusive, to take any Escallop from that part of the sea off the Coast of County Galway lying between the mainland of the said County and imaginary straight lines from the Lighthouse on Slyne Head to the Lighthouse on Eeragh Island, and thence to Cloghmoo Point, near Cashla Bay.

2. Enacting that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Escallops on or from that part of the sea off the Coast of County Galway lying between the mainland of the said County and imaginary straight lines from the Lighthouse on Slyne Head to the Lighthouse on Eeragh Island, and thence to Cloghmoo Point, near Cashla Bay, shall call all such Escallops as may be taken or caught; and shall not take away therefrom any Escallop of less dimensions than Four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Escallops of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Escallop of less dimensions than Four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof so taken from that part of the sea off the Coast of County Galway lying between the mainland of the said County and imaginary straight lines from the Lighthouse on Slyne Head to the Lighthouse on Eeragh Island, and thence to Cloghmoo Point, near Cashla Bay.

SALMON AND TROUT.

CORK DISTRICT.

Fresh Waters.—Dated 26th January, 1914.

Enacting that no person shall remove or cause to be removed by any means from any part of the fresh waters of that part of the No. 5 or Cork District which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Ballycotton on the east and Barry's Head (east of Oyster Haven) on the west, and all Rivers and their Lakes and Tributaries that flow into the Sea between Ballycotton and Barry's Head, all in the County of Cork, any Salmon or Trout or the Fry thereof not killed or taken by lawful means, or any Salmon or Trout or the Fry thereof found dead from any cause whatsoever, Provided always that the provisions of this By-Law shall not apply to any Officer of the Board of Conservators of Fisheries for the said District, acting under the instructions of the said Board, or to any Owner of a

APPENDIX No. 28—continued.

Fishery or his Agent acting under the written authority of the said Board, or to any Officer or Constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or to any Sanitary Officer, in so far as the removal or causing to be removed from said waters of any diseased Salmon or Trout or Fry thereof or of any Salmon or Trout or Fry thereof found dead from any cause whatsoever is concerned.

Fresh Waters.—Dated 31st January, 1914.

1. **Prohibiting** to take or attempt to take fish with the hands (unless such taking or attempting to take fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing), or by shooting or snaring, or by any means whatsoever, save by rod and line or duly licensed and legal engine, or engine used lawfully for the capture of coarse fish, in the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the No. 5, or Cork District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Ballycotton on the east and Barry's Head (east of Oyster Haven) on the west, and all Rivers and their Lakes and Tributaries that flow into the Sea between Ballycotton and Barry's Head.

2. **Prohibiting** to wade the waters of any River in the upper or fresh water portions of the said part of the No. 5, or Cork District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such River.

3. **Prohibiting** to take or capture by any means whatsoever and kill from any of the fresh waters of the said part of the No. 5, or Cork District, any fish of the Salmon and Trout kind of less size than seven inches, measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, or to have in possession any such fish so taken or captured—Provided always that this By-Law shall not apply to the possession of living fish of the salmon and trout kind in any hatchery or pond in said part of the No. 5, or Cork District.

KENMARE DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 29th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 63, or Kenmare District.

Fresh Waters.—Dated 16th March, 1914.

Enacting that no person shall remove or cause to be removed by any means from any part of the fresh waters of the Kenmare District any Salmon or Trout or the Fry thereof not killed or taken by lawful means, or any Salmon or Trout or the Fry thereof found dead from any cause whatsoever, Provided always that the provisions of this By-Law shall not apply to any Officer of the Board of Conservators of Fisheries for the said District, acting under the instructions of the said Board, or to any Owner of a Fishery or his Agent acting under the written authority of the said Board, or to any Officer or Constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary or to any Sanitary Officer in so far as the removal or causing to be removed from said waters of any diseased Salmon or Trout or Fry thereof or of any Salmon or Trout or Fry thereof found dead from any cause whatsoever is concerned.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Estuary of River Maine, etc.—Dated 7th April, 1913.

1. **Enacting** that Draft Nets used for the capture of salmon in the common estuary (as at present defined) of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy shall not exceed two hundred and forty yards in length; and shall not have in the middle portion thereof, containing the bunt (which middle portion shall not be less in length than one-third of the total length

APPENDIX No. 28—continued.

of the net used) any mesh of greater dimensions than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round; and shall not have in the remaining portions thereof any mesh of greater dimensions than three inches from knot to knot, or twelve inches in the round; and shall not have in any portion thereof any mesh of smaller dimensions than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, all such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet.

2. Enacting that the mesh of all nets—save as provided by the foregoing By-Law and save as regards the outer walls of three-walled trammel nets used for the capture of sea fish—for the capture of fish in the common estuary (as at present defined) of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy shall not be of greater dimensions than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round,—such measurement to be taken in the clear when the net is wet.

3. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, in or on the banks of the said common estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, or (for the same purpose or with the same intent) in or on any boat, cot, carragh or other vessel in said common estuary, any net which does not conform to the provisions of the foregoing By-Laws.

4. Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of salmon in the No. 74, or Killarney District.

WATERVILLE DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 29th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 72, or Waterville District.

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Lough Gara (Upper and Lower).—Dated 20th May, 1913.

1. Prohibiting to use any Draft Net or Seine Net for the capture of Fish in Lough Gara (Upper and Lower).

2. Prohibiting to have on board any boat in said Lough Gara (Upper and Lower) any Draft Net or Seine Net for the capture of Fish.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 22nd December, 1913.

Prohibiting to use for the purpose of taking Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the No. 8, or Limerick District, any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff, except a Gaff used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof, or his Agent.

Whole District.—Dated 23rd December, 1913.

Repealing the following By-Laws:—

- (a) By-Law dated 5th June, 1867, prohibiting the Shooting of, or attempting to Shoot, Fish in that part of the River Shannon, between Portumna Bridge, in the County of Galway, and Shannon Bridge, in the King's County, and in the River Maigue, in the County of Limerick.
- (b) By-Law dated 2nd August, 1890, prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale, in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
- (c) By-Law dated 23rd May, 1896, prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued.*

Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries, in that portion of the Barony of Corkaguiny, County of Kerry, which is situated in the No. 8, or Limerick District, or on Mill-Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).

- (d) No. 4 of the By-Laws dated 5th February, 1897, prohibiting to beat the water of the River Maigue with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.

And in lieu thereof making and ordaining the following By-Laws:—

1. **Prohibiting** to take or attempt to take fish with the hands (unless such taking or attempting to take fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing), or by shooting or snaring, or by any means whatsoever, save by rod and line, or duly licensed and legal engine, or engine used lawfully for the capture of coarse fish, in the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in the No. 8, or Limerick District, or to take or attempt to take Salmon or Trout by shooting in the tidal waters of the said District.

2. **Prohibiting** to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in the said No. 8, or Limerick District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Pole, Otter, Spear (except an Eel Spear), Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line during the periods when Salmon and Trout may be legally captured by rod and line).

3. **Prohibiting** to snatch or attempt to snatch Salmon or Trout in any tidal or fresh waters in the said No. 8, or Limerick District, with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.

4. **Prohibiting** to wade the waters of any River in the upper or fresh water portion of the said No. 8, or Limerick District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such River.

5. **Prohibiting** to beat the waters of any River in the said No. 8, or Limerick District, with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.

GALWAY DISTRICT.

Galway Bay.—Dated 21st June, 1913.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that portion of Galway Bay lying inside or to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Cloghmee Point, County Galway, to Black Head, County Clare, or in any of the Bays or Inlets of said portion of said Bay, or in the Tidal Waters of any river flowing into said portion of said Bay.

Fresh Waters.—Dated 13th August, 1913.

Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in the No. 9^a, or Galway District, any Pole, Otter, Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued*.**BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.**

Tidal Waters.—Dated 18th September, 1913.

1. **Prohibiting** to have on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of that part of the No. 13, or Ballyshannon District, which lies North and West of an imaginary straight line running due South-West from St. John's Point (Co. Donegal), any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 1,500 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

2. **Prohibiting** to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the remaining Tidal Waters of the said No. 13, or Ballyshannon District, any Drift Net of greater length than 800 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 800 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 18th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of the No. 14, or Letterkenney District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 1,500 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 18th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of the No. 15¹, or Londonderry District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 1,500 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 18th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of the No. 15², or Coleraine District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 1,500 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Tidal Waters.—Dated 18th September, 1913.

Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of the No. 16, or Ballycastle District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets which if joined together would in their total length be greater than 1,500 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

DUBLIN: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALEX. THOM & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street.

(10097.) Wt. 47301. 3, 3, 3, 4, 9, 1,000. 12. 1914.

The following Departmental Publications can be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from the Government Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin :—

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT, issued quarterly, containing articles on Agriculture, Fisheries, Industrie, and General Economic Subjects. 200 Octavo pp., illustrated. Price 6d. per Number, by post 9d. Yearly Subscription, 3s., post free.

COOKERY NOTES, for use in Schools and Classes for Girls working under the Department's Schemes. Second Edition, 20th Thousand. Price 3d., by post 4½d.

FORESTRY NOTES. An illustrated pamphlet. Being practical Hints on the Formation, Management, and Protection of Woodlands in Ireland. By A. C. FORBES, F.H.A.S., M.R.I.A., Forestry Inspector. Price 9d., by post 11d.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A COTTAGE GARDEN. Price 1d., by post 1½d.

FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK. Price 1s., by post 1s. 4d.

INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING FOR THE USE OF IRISH BEE-KEEPERS. Profusely illustrated. New and Revised Edition. Price 9d., by post 1s.

CONFERENCE ON THE POULTRY INDUSTRY, DUBLIN, MAY, 1911. Report of Proceedings. Price 1s., by post 1s. 3d.

SOIL-GEOLOGY OF IRELAND. With map of Surface Geology, and numerous illustrations in text. Price 6s., by post 6s. 8d.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT OF IRELAND, 1908. Report and Tables prepared in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906. Price 2d., by post 3d.

The following Publications can be obtained from Messrs. Browne and Nolan, Ltd., Nassau Street, Dublin, and through all Booksellers :

IRELAND : INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL. 500 pages, profusely illustrated. Price 5s., by post 5s. 7d.

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP : WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LABOUR PROBLEM. By T. P. GILL. Price 1d., by post 2d.

N.B.—None of the above Publications can be purchased at the Department's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
OF IRELAND
FOR
1913.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.

(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



LONDON:

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY
OFFICE

By A. THOM & CO. (LTD.), 87, 88, AND 89 ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREANG BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and
28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;

or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of

T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.